THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

PRESENTED BY BRYANT'S MENAGERIE

The Concern Bought and Paid for by Sherman—The Blacks Demand the Offices, and are Resisted in their Demand by Skowhegan John and his Henchmen.

Yesterday morning the convention opened with a calmness destined soon to pass away before a coming storm. On the night before there had been various plans and plots for the day's proceedings.

The Sherman men, under the management of leaders in the convention and friends who controlled the boom outside, seemed quietly satisfied with the victory they had gained the day before, with the assistance of the Blaine forces and Pledger's gavel. The Blaine men held a rather anomalous position in the convention. They were compelled to coalesce with the Sherman crowd against the common enemy.

They seemed ready for further trouble. The Grant men were nervous and talked continuously to each other about their plans to regain a lost ascendancy. Tickets were furnished delegates and reporters and there was less of a jam on the floor than there was the day before, but the galleries were packed long before Major Smyth, with his usual coolness, called the body to order.

Ed Belcher and John Deveaux, both colored, tried to get the floor but the chair recognized Belcher.

Mr. Heard, colored, hoped Belcher would yield until Rev. Mr. White, of Augusta, would pray.

Belcher said he would yield if he could get the floor after prayer.

Bryant said it is in order for the chair to allow prayer and then give you the floor.

Zach Hargrove said—That will be proper, I dont know any one who needs prayer more than you. [Laughter.]

Rev. Mr Fisher then prayed. As he said amen Dr. West, colored, said, "Mr. Chairman," but the chair recognized Belcher. Belcher then offered a resolution declaring that Major Smyth had been elected fairly as permanent president, and that as a test of the same a vote by yeas and nays be had.

Amos T. Akerman obtained the floor. He said he was in favor of the resolution, but not in favor of the preamble, which declared the election fair. Suppose the resolution was defeated, would it unseat the present president and seat any one else? The question ought to be put as to whether Major Smyth or Mr. Pleasants were elected president. This would be the only fair test.

He then criticised Pledger's parliamentary ruling during the exciting election for president the day before. He argued that the whole proceedings had been irregular and illegal, that Major Smyth had no right to the chair, and he would not vote for any resolution with a preamble declaring that Smyth was fairly elected. The alleged election was had amid wild excitement, and many of the affirmative votes were cast by persons not delegates. A demand for a division was made but the chair refused it. This was wrong. It was smothering the votes of men who came here representing constituencies. We want a chairman who is not the result of a corrupt arrangement by anybody. Of course he meant no personal reflection on the occupant of the chair. You were placed in the chair by an arrangement, which fails to represent three-fourths of the republican vote of Georgia. This arrangement was made by the assistance of men who have no more business to interfere in Georgia politics than I have to interfere in politics in Alaska. I was informed of all this scheme Tuesday last. The whole plan was laid before me. The scheme was first to have Bryant to call the convention to order; Pledger was to be temporary chairman. He was to appoint a committee which would name Bryant as permanent president. He was to be rushed through. Then the delegates to Chicago were to be appointed by a committee which Major Smyth was to appoint. I have heard that when there is a cat hole in a door, and you see a cat's head coming out, and then its shoulders, then its limbs, you may look for the rest soon after. [Great laughter and cheers.] We have the cat's head, its shoulders and its fore limbs and the most offensive parts are yet to come. [Renewed cheers and laughter.] I hope you will indulge me in some plain talk this morning. There has been an impression in Georgia that the republican party is an exotic in this state and has been run as an appendage to interests elsewhere. I am told that certain treasury officials have been very busy about these matters. There has been a certain lieutenant in the marine naval service who has been very much interested and has been using his influence and has been very liberal in his donations to certain parties on this floor. That is the polite word for it. [Cheers] What is he doing here? [Cheers] I understand that his name has been put in as a delegate here.

Mr. Prince—I was on the committee and his name did not come before us. [Cheers.]

Mr. Akerman—Well then he has less show of authority here than I thought he had. He does not live here and has no show of business here. [Cheers.]

Jack Brown rose and exclaimed: "As for Bateman, he is here representing the Sherman faction and has come here for that purpose." [Wild confusion; twenty speakers on the floor; yells, hisses, groans and cheers.]

Fleming, formerly barber in Atlanta, now delegate from Richmond—"Well, if Bateman is at head of Sherman boom, Lochrane is head of Grant boom, and Bateman is a republican and Lochrane is a democrat. [Again wild cheers and hoots, and forty more men trying to speak.]

Bryant—I would like to say that the recent speaker (Jack Brown) don't live in Georgia, and has not been in Georgia for eight years. [Yells and cries]

Jack Brown—The statement that I don't live in Georgia is false. [Cheers]

Heard jumped up and cried "I am a republican and a Georgia man, and a delegate and I never fought in the confederate army." [Yells and cries] Another delegate exclaimed. "The rings is dead" and then applauded his point loudly. The chair was appealed to rule out this discussion and the resolution, but he said it was too late.

Mr. Akerman then continued his review of Bateman and noticed the alleged reasons for his presence. It is said that Bateman has been very liberal with his donations. If he has a liberal turn of mind, I congratulate him, but I want him and any other man employed to do political business for candidates to let us alone. [Cheers and cries]

Jackson McHenry cried: "Is one man going to do all the talking? Set down and let somebody else talk. [Cheers by the Sherman and Blaine men.]

Colonel Akerman continued his criticisms on Bateman and the other visiting statesmen who are here in the interest of candidates. There is a trick arranged here for a mixed delegation, partly for Mr. Sherman and partly for Mr. Blaine. His own opinion was that until the party in Georgia could get in a better condition, it had better not send any delegation to Chicago. We ought not to be forward about choice as to candidates, but should consult the best opinions of the north. Yet he believed that three-fourths of the Georgia republicans would vote for General Grant as their choice. [Cheers.]

Colonel Akerman offered as a substitute to Belcher's resolution, which declared that there had been no fair choice of president, and that the convention vote by ballot for either L. M. Pleasants or W. H. Smyth as president, and that the one having a majority be declared elected.

Jack Brown, as a matter of privilege, stated that he retracted the word 'false' which he applied to Bryant's statement that he did not live in Georgia. Bryant might have been mistaken honestly. He read a tax receipt to show that he lived in Americus.

James Deveaux raised the point that the resolutions were out of order.

The chair ruled the point not well taken.

Heard raised the point that the matter could only be reopened by a reconsideration. He said: "Are you president? If you are stay there. If you are not get out of there and let Pledger get back. [Cheers] I want you to rule on my point. I know I'm right. Rule on my point. [Cheers and laughter.] If you don't go according to parliamentary law I wont have nothing to do with any of you." [Laughter.]

Belcher moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Heard—Do you rule my point well taken?

Chair—No, sir.

Heard—I appeal from your decision.

The appeal was not sustained, Heard being the only man who voted for it.

Heard—Then you are not chairman, and I call for Pledger to take the chair.

Bryant obtained the floor after a dozen efforts and replied to Colonel Akerman. He regretted the personal turn the debate had taken. It came from Colonel Akerman with ill grace to allege fraud when he was the very man who had inaugurated the first commotion and delayed the proceedings. He stated on his honor, and defied any man to prove to the contrary, that the state committee had laid out any scheme but was in an honest effort to secure harmony. We are charged that we are in a ring. I deny it, and demand the proof.

Jack Brown—"I have it here," holding up a paper. [Cheers.]

Bryant—"You can reply to me." Bryant then declared that Akerman was here in the interest of a ring.

Here Dr. West called the speaker to order. The chair ruled against Dr. West.

A delegate cried, "There's men here who can prove that he is no delegate." [Cheers.]

Dr. West—I defy you to prove it. I defy you to try it. I can prove that there are a hundred delegates here who have no business here. [Cheers and hisses.]

Zach Hargrove—"I dare you to try that issue." [Great excitement.]

Bryant at last could proceed with his attack on the Grant crowd. He charged that they were the office-holders.

John Deveaux—You are seeking an office.

Bryant said he was the partisan of no man in this canvass, though he had personal preference. He continued his attack on the office-holders.

John Devaux—Let me tell you that Major Smyth is an office-holder.

Bryant continued in his peculiar tone and said one reason why he supported Smyth was because the present administration had stricken him down and put over him an ex-confederate and a bourbon democrat.

Bryant said of Pledger that he was a distinguished young man for he had distinguished himself in the chair.

John Deveaux (sarcastically)—"Now didn't he?" [Laughter.]

Bryant continued his speech proclaiming that he believed in the division of honors with the colored men, and would at the proper time offer a resolution to so express the sentiment of the convention. He said THE CONSTITUTION, the ablest democratic paper in the south, with its fine policy against the republican party, had been advising the colored men to cut loose from their white allies. He regretted that some of his colored friends were falling into the trap THE CONSTITUTION had thus laid for them. He knew the colored men of Georgia would stand by the men who were true to them in their darkest hour. [Cheers.] Some of his opponents were not willing to give the colored man equal rights in the division of honors. The supporters of Pleasants would not do this. [Cheers.]

Cantrell, of Savannah, arose and said that was false, and he demanded time to state a question of privilege. [Cries of "Sit down!" from various parts of the house.] Great disorder ensued.

The chair ruled that Cantrell could not speak.

Zach Hargrove—How many offices have you applied for? [Loud laughter.]

Bryant—That don't make any difference. I wish every delegate had an office. [Cheers.] He argued that the election of Smyth was regular and right, and that Pledger had decided properly. All the fuss has been made by the other side who defied precedent and decency. Bryant said Akerman came from a district where the republican party was entirely disorganized.

Hargrove—We are organized for the good of the party.

Bryant—Did you not vote for a democrat for congress.

Hargrove—I voted for an independent democrat and you come up there and tried to elect a nominated democrat. [Cheers.]

Bryant—He votes for a democrat who keeps him in the post office. I am informed that he prides himself on being a Jeffersonian democrat. [Cheers.] If he is going to run the independent movement, can he run this convention too? [Cheers]

Hargrove tried to speak but the crowd yelled and hissed, and screamed, and bellowed, and fussed, and fumed.

Bryant sat down and Jack Brown cried out, "Will you hear me?"

Loud cries of "Yes!" "No!"

Brown—Let the truth come out though the heavens fall. [Here chaos came again and lasted several moments]

Prince, of Augusta, moved to table the whole matter under discussion.

Major Smyth asked that the galleries keep quiet. [The galleries, by the way, were the only quiet parts of the house.]

Several delegates demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to lay the whole question on the table. They were ordered. [Here confusion reigned supreme; forty orators, black and white, claiming attention]

Wimbish asked for information, when Jackson McHenry raised his usual cry of "Sit down!"

John Deveaux said: "Colonel Bryant while on the floor made statements which were false."

Bryant—Colonel Bryant made no statement that was flalse, and he will stick to what he said.

Here there were cries and yells by the hundred, and the body seemed about to float out on the boundless sea of confusion.

Colonel Atkins tried to explain the question to the house, but there were such yells as prevented him from proceeding.

John Deveaux said: "We can't vote intelligently, and you are repeating the lesson of yesterday and we won't stand it." [Loud cheers and yells with cries of "sit down!" "order!" "shut up!" and "Oh, go on!"]

C. C. Brown's name was called and he voted aye.

John Deveaux said—I object. That man is not a delegate.

Brown—That's a lie.

Cantrell—"I move he be put of the hall for that expression."

Here great confusion resulted. A crowd of Pleasants men surrounded Brown and some of his friends and a row seemed very imminent.

Jesse Wimberly voted for Bullock county and John Deveaux objected. The call of the roll continued in great excitement and confusion. The result was 180 yeas to 69 nays. The result was greeted with loud applause.

The chairman then appointed the committee on nomination of delegates to Chicago and the convention adjourned to 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The convention re-assembled at three o'clock, and the crowd in the gallieries was quite as large as it had been during the morning.

Mr. Bryant offered a resolution that the chair appoint a committee to choose a state executive committee.

Mr. Toomer, of Savannah, offered a substitute that the members of the committee be chosen by the delegates from each district.

Mr. White, of Augusta, said the question was very important and the committee should be chosen with great care. Mr. White entered into an elaborate argument on the merits of this question.

The question was postponed until the nominating committee could come in.

Bryant offered a resolution that it was the sense of the convention that in the distribution of patronage the colored men should have half the honor.

Zach Hargrove—I then demand that you make the division right. Give three-fourths to the colored men and one-fourth to the white men. [Great cheers and enthusiasm. Cries of "That's right."]

Bryant—How many colored clerks have you in your post-office?

Hargrove—My only clerk is appointed by my bondsmen. When I was mayor of Rome I appointed three colored policemen.

Bryant continued his remarks after order had been restored. He argued for half the patronage of the government to be given to the negro.

Bryant yielded the floor for amendments to his resolution.

Hargrove offered a resolution that in the distribution of places three-fourths of the honors be given to the colored voters. [Gread applause.]

Ed. Belcher—I offer a substitute to test their sincerity. I move that three-fourths of the delegates to Chicago be colored men. [Great enthusiasm and cheers from colored delegates.]

White, of Augusta—I think three-fourths of the white office holders in Georgia ought to resign to give places to colored men. [Great demonstrations of approbation.]

Bryant continued his remarks and said he was astonished at the amendments. He then began to refer to certain southern outrages.

Ed. Belcher called him to order, and said he was off the question.

Bryant said he was coming around to it. He wanted the convention to take some action on the question of southern outrages. Returning to the question of offices and delegation he said that so far as delegates to Chicago were concerned, the convention had power to send all colored men if it wanted to.

A voice—We'll do it, too.

Great enthusiasm and cries of "all colored men!" "All colored!" and loud cheers.

There was a scuffle for the floor and Ed. Belcher secured it against protests of Wimbish, McHenry and others, who complained that a few men were doing all the talking and making all the motions.

Belcher said that he was glad the day had come when republican leaders would accord to the colored man his rights. Two-thirds of the men who want to go to Chicago want to go there to secure influences which will give them control of the patronage which may hereafter come. Don't promise so much and do so little. You white republicans are always promising us something, but you don't seem ready to do it.

Bryant—Did I not as postmaster in Augusta appoint colored men to half the places?

Belcher—Yes you did, and two months after you left that office, you made a fight against me to secure my removal as revenue collector. [Great applause and cheers by the negroes]

Bryant—I say upon my honor that I didn't do it. [Applause.]

Belcher said he might be mistaken, but he was right in his position that white republicans were never ready to divide honors with their colored friends.

A delegate—Tell all you know.

Belcher—I know a great deal but I won't tell it now.

Zach Hargrove secured the floor and said he would bring confusion out of disorder. He then reconsidered and corrected his sentence.

Hargrove addressed his remarks to a review of Bryant. He compared him to an ass in a lion's skin. Bryant had bragged about going around as a walking arsenal.

Bryant rose to a point of order. He regretted that Mr. Hargrove had made a personal attack on him, and he didn't want to make a personal attack on so insignificant a man as Hargrove. [Great cheers and yells.]

Hargrove continued, and Bryant rose and said if he brought the discussion to a personal basis and if he didn't stop he would get sick of it. [Great cheers.]

Jackson McHenry asked the white republicans to go outside and settle their fusses and let business go on. [Great yells]

Hargrove continued and declared that Bryant was false to his party in the darkest days of his party.

Bryant rose and said: I was here on this floor defending the rights of the colored man when such men as you tried to turn him out. [Great yells and bellowings]

A colored delegate chock full of enthusiasm rose and cried out: When Mr. Bryant made his attack on Mr. Hargrove, you kept silent. Now Mr. Hargrove is going to show that Bryant was in the enemy's camp and you won't let him. It's wrong, and I won't stand it. [Great enthusiasm and cheers.]

Hargrove continued his remarks after several vain attempts. He accused Bryant of deserting his party in trouble.

Bryant cried out—that's false.

Hargrove—I have the records to speak. [Great cheers and enthusiasm on both sides.]

Hargrove said he had appointed negroes on the police force of Rome.

Wimbish, colored, of Fulton, next spoke in favor of Belcher's resolution. He thought the colored men entitled to more than they had received from the republican party. He was tired of promises and would demand substance hereafter. The negroes have a right to three-fourths of the places of honor in the southern republican party. The time is now for us to act. If we miss this opportunity it will be too late for us to complain.

Heard here began an impassioned oration, but an old colored man in the back part of the house tried also to speak. Heard continued to lumber. He had no faith in democrats who come into the ranks. They were always after office. Heard was very intense in his oratory, and he filled the aisle completely. He had come here to see that his race had their dues, and he was in favor of none but true republicans. He had received no money but what he honestly worked for. He was here now living on colored charity, paying no board. [Great cheers and applause.]

Pledger read a resolution that all postmasters with one clerk, make a colored man that clerk.

He asked if Hargrove would accept this. Hargrove said he would.

Pledger addressed the meeting in fine style. He said the colored man didn't want honor; he wanted money. [Great applause.] The colored man wants post-offices, custom-houses and collectorships. Give him sugar and you will satisfy him.

The previous question was ordered and the resolution, with Belcher's amendment declaring that three-fourths of the delegation to Chicago should be colored men, was adopted amid great enthusiasm.

The committee on delegation to Chicago here submitted its report.

The reading of the report created much confusion, as the committee had not agreed to the rule just adopted giving the colored men three-fourths of the delegation. Various motions were made. Several complaints were made about the action of the committee in striking out certain choices of the districts.

Great confusion continued, and at last the convention adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning, when the report will be so revised as to give the necessary three-fourths to the colored men, and the delegates chosen.

The Roving Commission.

The readers will please come to order. By some means or other the official reporter caught the eye of the chairman in advance of the roving committee of one who figured as gallery reporter Wednesday, but who was yesterday elected honorary member of the lobby, with headquarters behind the war-map of the late Hon. B. Franklin which graces the walls of the legislative studio. Consequently the honorary member of the lobby has been compelled to stand with his resolutions in hand while the official reporter delivered himself of the trouble he had on his mind. He has told his story graphically and well, but as the roving committee was appointed for the purpose of making a report, it is herewith appended. But we must have order among the readers. Order is the basis of society, and if any snoring is heard the sergeant-at-small-arms will be invited to clear the galleries.

THE TROUBLE BEGINS.

There was an impression among the delegates that the convention would meet at nine o'clock, but it was discovered, after looking in a Blaine directory, that the hour was ten. The honorary member of the lobby, however, secured a seat upon an unoccupied step ladder, and fell into a reverie from which he was aroused by the judicial tones of Colonel Akerman, who soon made the fact manifest that he was painting the profile of a Sherman cat which he saw emerging from a Blaine cat-hole in the republican barn-door. This stirred the bile of Bryant, who, in his reply, bitterly denied that any bargain had been made looking to securing the organization of the convention and the final selection of a mixed delegation in the interests of Sherman and Blaine. The prompt manner in which Colonel Jack Brown flew to his feet and announced that he held the proof in his hands was calculated to leave a bad taste in the mouth. It was evident that the proof was the last thing Bryant wanted to see. He refused to be interrupted. Time suddenly grew precious, the Blaine and Sherman men got their cue, and in the uproar that ensued no man could hear whether Jack Brown was in Georgia or in Washington. The proof was not called for, but it may be said that it was of a very conclusive sort. The honorary member of the lobby immediately put himself in communication with Colonel Brown, by means of a pocket telephone.

'Would you mind having those documents printed in THE CONSTITUTION?"

"I am not at liberty," said Colonel Jack, reaching up and wiping the perspiration from his brow, "to use them in that way. They were given to me to use in the convention."

"But the convention doesn't want them."

"They will keep without salt."

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

During Bryant's speech a very affecting scene occurred. He took occasion, in passing, to say that THE CONSTITUTION was endeavoring to break up the republican party by exciting controversies between the colored republicans and the white leaders, and he remarked, incidentally, that that great journal had a brilliant editorial corps. At this juncture, two reporters owing allegiance to THE CONSTITUTION, paused in their labors and solemnly shook hands. A man with a curious eye, and wearing a Cincinnati excursion badge (which is warranted to carry a person anywhere), tapped the honorary member of the lobby on the shoulder.

"What does that mean?" he asked.

"Those young men represent the Atlanta Palladium of our Liberties," responded the h. m. of the l., solemnly. "They are proud. They feel gifted. They take Bryant at his word. They feel refreshed. They are now in the springtime of their pride, but pride must have its fall."

The proceedings were not interrupted by this episode. Bryant continued and concluded his speech, the Grant element insisted on calling the yeas and nays instead of demanding a division, and the Sherman-Blaine element had its way, and retained control of the convention.

The resolution to which Akerman and Bryant were speaking was really intended to unseat the chairman, and while the discussion was at its height, W. H. Heard, one of the editors of the Athens Blade, grew somewhat excited. Heard is one of the smartest members of the convention, and talks well, but when he gets in a hurry he falls back into the good old Georgia dialect. He rose, flung his head back, gave a snort and shouted to the chairman:

"Is you de president, or is you not de president? Ef you aint, I want you to git down fum dar and let Pledger go back!"

The stentorian tones in which he shouted this, caused the delegates to look around to see where the lightning struck, and order was restored.

THE COLORED MAN ON TOP.

Bryant, who has adroitly managed to control the convention thus far, and who will manage to control it to the end in most of the essential details, made a blunder which, while it was an effective piece of strategy, was a little more serious than he expected. In order to stave off discussion as to how the chairman of the state executive committee should be appointed—whether by the president of the convention or by the committee itself—he introduced a resolution in regard to the apportionment of offices among the white and colored republicans. The regular report of the proceedings describes the discussion that followed, but no description can do justice to the eagerness with which the colored republicans seized upon the opportunity to assert their rights. For a moment nearly every colored member of the convention was upon his feet endeavoring to catch the eye of the chairman, and the result showed that the facts which THE CONSTITUTION has been endeavoring for a year or more to press upon the attention of the negro leaders had at last been brought home to them. The result will be a considerable change in the slate that was made up for Chicago, but Bryant carried his main point, which was to divert attention from the chairmanship of the executive committee. He saw his mistake, however, and wanted to withdraw the original resolution, and his friends made efforts to lay the matter upon the table; but all to no purpose. The colored men took the bit in their teeth and galloped out of hearing of the white republicans—all of which is made plain in the regular report.

FRILLS AND FRINGES.

"Why," asked the Cincinnati man with a curious eye, "why should the chairman of this convention be a muscle-man?"

"A mussulman?" inquired the honorary member of the lobby.

"Yes. A muscle-man?"

"Is—is this personal?"

"Yes."

"Then I ask unanimous consent to give it up."

"Because he's a more-hammered-un."

There was a slight scuffle followed by a dull thud, the echo of which will cause intense grief in one Cincinnati packing-house. There was not enough of the man's remains left to justify removal.

The victorious reporter then attempted to interview Jeff Long, but Jeff was shy. It may be definitely stated, however, that he is for Blaine. Pledger is also for Blaine, and as these two, with Bryant, who is likewise a Blaine man, have a way of controlling things, it is not impossible that the delegation to Chicago will be largely for the plumed knight of the Kennebec.

"You town darkeys have counted out the country negroes," remarked a newspaper man to Long.

"You city democrats," responded Jeff, smiling loudly, "have forgotten the Georgia crackers."

The good humor of the colored delegates is more apparent from the reporter's desk than from the gallery. They get excited frequently, but their good humor never fails. The fact was remarked on by the honorary member of the lobby in talking to Long.

"Why, bless your soul!" said Jeff, "this is what saved us when times were a good deal tighter than they are now."

To-morrow, by way of an appendix, and as souvenirs of the occasion, the honorary member of the lobby will endeavor to give brief pencil photographs of those colored men who have made the most impression upon the convention.

To-Day's Work.

The session this morning will be lively in the extreme. The Grant and anti-Grant caucuses were well attended last night, and their policy for to-day was mapped out. The report of the committee on delegation to Chicago is of course out of the question, as it does not give the colored men a sufficient number of representatives. The convention will this morning take the matter in its own hands and there is no earthly power which can guess what will be done. It is possible that a full colored delegation may be chosen, as the colored leaders are fully aroused and are resolved that they will rule the convention. As to how the delegation will stand all guesses are very vague. It is conceded that Blaine will have a majority, and that Sherman will get half a dozen delegates, at least.

The Grant men claim that four delegates have been named in district conventions as pledged for Grant, and they demand the appointment of these. In the confusion, which is bound to occur to day, there is no telling what will be done, and we decline to try to peep into the mystery.

Akerman Drops on Bateman.

In Colonel Akerman's remarks in the convention yesterday in regard to the arrangement between the Sherman and Blaine men which foreshadowed the organization, he seemed to intimate that there had been bribery or something closely approaching thereto on the part of Lieutenant A. E. Bateman, who was supposed to be here in the interest of Sherman. Particularly was this the case when Colonel Jack Brown, in response to a denial of the statement by Bryant, announced that he held the proofs in his hand. As stated elsewhere, a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION could get no facts from Brown, and he therefore sought out Lieutenant Bateman and attached the well-known telephone. There was no preface:

"Now, then, young man," said the fatherly reporter, "what do you say to all this talk about your medicine chest?"

"You mean these hints and rumors in the convention in regard to bribery in the interest of Sherman?"

"I do."

"Well, they are false. I am here, and I am here in the interest of Sherman, but the reports and rumors that I have used money in his behalf are utterly untrue. I claim a right to be here. I claim the same right to legitimately advocate Mr. Sherman that is accorded to the friends of other candidates. I have lived two years in Georgia, and I consider myself identified in some measure with the state."

"But about the hints in Colonel Akerman's speech?"

"I have a letter from the colonel which you are at liberty to read."

The reporter thereupon seized the missive and saw among other things the following, which is the essential portion of the letter:

"It was reported to me that you had been bountiful to delegates, and my remarks were largely based on that information. You now assure me that your donations were inconsiderable and for legitimate objects, and that your zealous labors for Mr. Sherman have not been tainted by corruption attempted or practiced. The high character given you by those who know you compels me to accept your statement as true."

IN OTHER STATES.

VIRGINIA.

STAUNTON, VA., April 22.—The report of the committee on credentials, after much exciting discussion, was adopted, except that Dr. C. S. Mills, collector of customs at Richmond, was unseated, and Captain R. A. Paul, contestant, was seated. The committee on permanent organization, E. W. Early chairman, reported, nominating for president, General W. C. Wickham; for secretary, J. H. Hill; assistant secretaries, J. B. Werk and J. Yost, and one vice-president from each senatorial district. Ex-Senator John F. Lewis was nominated for president by the convention and after another long and exciting discussion, during which more confusion ensued and personalities were indulged in, Mr. Dezendorf, of Norfolk, in the interest of peace, seconded the nomination of Colonel Lewis. The vote was very close, there being not more than three or four difference, and before it was announced some members accused others of voting twice and of voting for delegates who were not in the house. Another count was therefore called. It was resolved that in making the second count every man should rise in his seat when his name was called. The vote was taken quietly until the last name had been called, but before it was announced it was known to be a tie and great excitement ensued, while absentees were being hunted up and hurried in and voted. After an hour of excitement and confusion, the vote was announced—62 for Wickham and 62 for Lewis, when an old gentleman, looking quite unwell and just aroused from his bed, was brought before the stand and a demand made that his vote be recorded. Pending a noisy discussion, the convention adjourned at 2 o'clock until 10 o'clock.

After skirmishing until 2 o'clock to-day, the straightout republicans carried the election for a permanent chairman. Mr. Wickham received 68 votes to 63 for Senator Lewis. The victory of the straightouts over the readjusters, though by a majority of only five, highly elated that wing of the party. Ex-Senator Lewis, the defeated candidate for the chairmanship, was introduced by General Wickham amid wild cheering, asking for him the cordial support of his friends and saying that he hoped to see the democratic party dead and buried. He proposed General Grant's name for president, which was loudly cheered, and said: "With him they could break up the solid south. General Wickham also declared for General Grant. On assuming the chair he said that although there were shades of difference in opinion, he was sure there would be no difference in the support of the Chicago ticket. He was confident that they would all unite in placing Virginia in the line of the republican states. The convention then took recess to 4 p. m.

At the afternoon session L. L. Lewis, of Culpepper, offered a series of resolutions indorsing Grant and instructing the delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit for Grant, and declaring the inexpediency of now naming an electoral ticket and empowering the state central committee, hereafter to be appointed, to call a convention on the 28th of July to nominate an electoral committee. The resolutions were referred to a committee.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The majority of the committee on resolutions reported a series of resolutions expressing absolute trust in the honesty, fidelity and patriotism of Grant, instructing the delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit for Grant, and to use their most earnest and united efforts to secure his nomination, declaring it inexpedient to make up the electoral ticket at present, and empowering the state committee to call a state convention at Richmond on Wednesday, July 28th, for that purpose, requesting Mr. Blaine to accept the second place on the presidential ticket, and pledging the support of the republican party of Virginia to the Chicago nominee. Two minority reports were presented, both favoring the nomination of the electoral ticket at once. The discussion on a motion to recommit is an excited one, and promises to hold the convention most of the night.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, April 22.—The reform league of New York and the independent republicans opposed to a third-term, met at the Delavan house, in this city, to-day and formed a regular state organization under the presidency of Matthew Hall, of New York. It is understood that they will send a delegation to Chicago to represent them at the national convention.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, April 22.—The republican county convention met here to-day and elected 17 delegates to the state convention, which meets at Columbia April 28. A resolution instructing delegates to vote for Grant first and Blaine second, was voted down and delegates were left uninstructed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, April 22.—The Star publishes an interview with Mr. W. P. Canaday, the recognized leader of the Sherman movement in this state, in which Canaday claims that out of sixteen delegates to the Chicago convention already chosen, thirteen were for Sherman, three for Grant, and four yet to be chosen.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 22.—The democratic executive committee of the second congressional district met in Wilson, to-day. It was deemed advisable not to call a district convention and Hon. George Howard, of Tarboro, and Julius A. Bonitz, editor of the Goldsboro Messenger, were elected delegates to the national convention, with J. E. Woodward, of Wilson, and E. D. Radcliff, of Newberne, as alternates. Henry Bryan, of Craven county, was chosen for elector.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, April 22.—The democratic state convention assembled at Trinity hall to-day with about 400 delegates present. A. H. H. Bingham, of Slowe, was appoined chairman. The delegates at large and alternates chosen to the national convention at Cincinnati are understood to be Hancock men. They were instructed to sustain the two-thirds rule, and to vote as a unit. Resolutions were adopted deploring the existence of sectional strife and condemning those who fostered it as unworthy to hold places of trust in the goverment, and favoring the sending of delegates to the democratic national convention uninstructed, except to vote for the best man to harmonize the party and secure victory. At the mention of Tilden's name there was quite a show of applause, but Hancock's name brought forth round after round of applause.

THE CARVED CADET.

Townsend Gets the Court into Very Bad Humor.

WEST POINT, April 22.—The court of inquiry in the Whittaker case examined to-day Lewis Simpson, colored, who is said to be Whittaker's intimate friend, and who was brought back here from Washington by a detective; the colored man Mitchell, and a number of other witnesses not connected with the military academy. Simpson said Whittaker had shown him the note of warning, and had asked him whether he ought not to show it to the commandant. Witness had laughed at him. He did not think Whittaker mutilated himself. Did not know who did. He thought Whittaker had been unjustly treated.

Mitchell testified that he had expressed the opinion to others that this was a political job, and that Whittaker was paid for it. Just previous to the close of the witness' (Mitchell's) testimony, Mr. Townsend, Whittaker's counsel, became involved in a sharp personal controversy with the officers of the court, growing out of some inquiries of Townsend with regard to the striking of Whittaker by a southern cadet named McDonald and the failure of the former to resent the blows. The president of the court said Mr. Townsend had no right to come there and insult them, and General Schofield resented with much excitement some sarcastic remarks of Townsend with reference to the rules of the academy concerning fighting and the returning of blows when struck. The court finally adjourned amid great excitement.

A Richmond Fire.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

RICHMOND, April 22.—A fire broke out at 11 o'clock to-night in a building formerly occupied as a foundry by Asa Snyder & Co., on Cary street, but of late used for the storage of hay, and in a short time had totally burned the building and spread to the large brick tobacco warehouse of Carrington & Co., adjoining, which burned furiously in the upper stories for some time, but is now under control. The loss will be quite heavy, but cannot yet be estimated.

The Epsom Turf.

LONDON, April 22.—There was a fine struggle between Master Kildare and Leavitt. The latter had a good lead, but Archer, Master Kildare's jockey, coming on inch by inch, won by a short head. Mr. Lorillard's Parole made an effort after passing Tottenham Corner, but both he and the same owner's Slydance finished in the ruck.

IN THE CAPITAL.

THE FILLIBUSTERING IN CONGRESS.

The Republicans in Their Natural Capacity as Rebels to Order and Law—The News from New York—The Geneva Award Bill Postponed—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The special deficiency bill is under consideration in the house. The republicans dislike some features, and hence, to prevent its passage in its present shape, resorted to filibustering, and the whole of yesterday was consumed in a vain attempt to proceed with legislation. Conger, with his implacable hatred to the south, showed his teeth at every point. He declared himself as unwilling to vote a dollar to pay for the services of any man who was ever engaged in the rebellion. This kind of talk will keep the south solid, and should teach our people to send only such members to congress as cannot, by a little flattery, be induced to vote with men of the Conger stripe.

The news from New York does not strengthen Tilden any. Well-informed democrats all agree that Tilden's nomination is out of the question. The party, however, has been so much engrossed in discussing Tilden's chances, that very little time has been consumed in determining and estimating how much of a boom the several applicants can command. It is practicably settled that Tilden is out of the race, and it is as equally certain that Grant will not be selected as the candidate of his party. Bayard stock is on the rise. He is accounted as solid with the northern and eastern democrats, and is a general favorite with the south. Hendricks is next strongest and Hancock comes in third. Hancock's chances waned when it was discovered that Grant would not be his competitor. Everybody is at liberty to guess who will be nominated, and I put my judgment on record that Bayard will head the democratic ticket and Sherman the republican. Sherman's strength has not been known. He has not allowed himself to antagonize Grant, and now that Grant stands no showing, Sherman will poll his strength. The hurrah for Grant is ebbing, and in a short while will cease. The leaders are making other arrangements, and the followers will soon realize the fact, and shift for themselves. No matter who is nominated, the democrats will win the race, though it would be an easier matter if Grant were nominated by the republicans.

A pretty fight has been going on in the committee on agriculture for the past week. A bill was introduced to suspend the United States entomological commission and allow the appropriation made direct to Le Duc, the head of the agricultural bureau. Hon. Henry Persons, of Georgia, and a member of the committee, opposed the bill, and by a stout and able fight secured the continuance of the commission. Mr. Persons's objection to its discontinuance was based on the ground that Mr. LeDuc has heretofore expended the appropriation searching for chinch bugs and grasshoppers to the neglect of the fatal enemy of the cotton planters—the caterpillar. The entomological commission, through Mr. Persons's efforts, will be continued, and $15,000 of the $20,000 appropriation will be expended under Professor Reiley's management in investigating the ravages of the cotton worm, and suggesting means to destroy them, or prevent their harm. The agricultural committee is composed of men from the north and west, who are more interested in destroying the grasshoppers, hence it is a decided victory for Mr. Persons, and a matter of very great interest to the cotton belt. He is the only member from the cotton states on the committee.

Mr. Stephens's physician, Dr. Walsh, says he is afraid Mr. Stephens is affected as he was two years ago. Then the trouble was his kidneys. Mr. Stephens is not able to leave his room.

B. F. Sawyer, of Atlanta, is registered at the National.

Mr. Townshend now admits that he cannot get a vote on free paper or salt before the first Monday in May. He cannot be recognized himself, as his opportunity has been exhausted, but he will make another endeavor through some friends of the measures. He is not confident of success, because the requisite two-thirds vote will give the protectionists a great advantage; but in the absence of any relief from the ways and means committee, he hopes to make his point. He has relinquished the idea that the committee will report either way on these measures.

The postal revenues for the coming year will undoubtedly be much greater than the estimates. The amount of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards issued to postmasters upon requisition during the nine months ending March 31st last, was $23,979,335, an increase of over 14 per cent.

Mr. Harris, of Massachusetts, who is a very active member of the house naval committee, says there are 38 steam-vessels, iron-clads, and sailing vessels in the navy that must be sold, or they will go to ruin. We have a fighting navy of 34 steam-vessels, 14 iron-clad monitors, and one solitary torpedo-boat, the "Alarm." The Navy Register, however, makes the entire number of vessels, sound and worthless, 140. At the close of 1878 England had 148 steam-vessels of war afloat, and at the close of 1879 had a fleet of 68 iron-clads. She has guns of 81 tons, which throw a shot weighing nearly a ton through 22 inches of solid iron armor. France has 326 steam, and 113 sailing-vessels. Spain has 81 steam-vessels, including 10 iron-clads armed with modern guns. Brazil has a steam navy of 57 vessels, 18 of which are iron clads.

Senator Don Cameron's joint resolution to appoint a commission consisting of nine to investigate during recesses all questions relating to railroad transportation, provides that three of these commissioners shall be selected by the vice-president from the members of the senate, three by the speaker from the members of the house, and three from the community at large by the president. Their pay is to be ten dollars a day. After debate it was taken up—yeas 28, nays 21—and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour. There is an amendment pending to reduce the number of commissioners to six, and confine them to congress. The resolution will pass, and its effect will be to prevent the passage of an inter-state commerce bill, such as Judge Reagan has been advocating for some years.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: Edgar M. Marble, of Michigan, to be commissioner of patents, Joseph K. McCammon, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant attorney-general of the United States.

A meeting of the ways and means committee of the house was held this morning but the sub-committee not being prepared to report, no action was taken upon any of the tariff questions before the committee

The senate commerce committee to-day considered the house bill for abolishing all the tolls on the Louisville and Portland canal after July 1, next. No action was taken, but it was practically agreed to report the bill favorably.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Before the senate exodus committee today Horatio Ruby, colored, of Texas, testified that the blacks left Texas because of the severity of the penalties for minor offences, lack of educational facilities and the bad convict system. The laws, however, he said, did not discriminate between the blacks and whites.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Mr. Morrill submitted a resolution instructing the committee on printing to take such measures as shall exclude from the permanent Congressional Record what purports to be a copyrighted argument of a territorial delegate, which appears in the Record to-day. The bill was in fact never delivered in the house of representatives.

Mr. Saulsbury thought that the house having authorized the poem to be printed, the senate could not in courtesy interfere.

Mr. Morrill said the senate would have to bear part of the reputation, good or bad, of authorizing this production.

Mr. Hamlin said the committee in printing was a joint committee and nothing could be done without consulting the house. He hoped this affair would result in the future exclusion of speeches and other proceedings not actually delivered in congress.

Mr. Morrill said that since offering the resolution he had learned that the house was considering the matter. He therefore withdrew his resolution.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the senate resumed consideration of the army bill. The reading of the bill was interrupted by a message from the president, informing the senate and house that the heirs of the late Joseph Coolidge, of Boston, desired to present to the United States the desk on which Thomas Jefferson wrote the declaration of independence. The joint resolution adopted by the house accepting the gift and thanking the donors was passed without division.

The consideration of the army bill was then resumed.

Mr. Blaine moved to strike out the section relating to the use of the army at the polls. Rejected, yeas 20, nays 28.

Mr. Blaine then offered an amendment prohibiting the carrying of weapons at the polls by any one, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

The chair ruled that this amendment was not in order, inasmuch as it introduced new legislation.

The republicans then offered several amendments which were intended to break the force of the army at-the-polls section by removing from it such a construction as not to prevent the use of the army on election day in the manner and for the purposes prescribed by existing laws. All these amendments were rejected by the same vote—28 to 18. Among them was the following offered by Mr. Edmunds:

But this section shall not be held to apply to any case in which, under the constitution of the United States, the president may employ the military power of the government in the faithful execution of the laws.

Mr. Blaine made another effort to get in a differently worded version of his amendment relative to the carrying of weapons at the polls, but it was again ruled out of order. The bill was then read the third time and passed—yeas 28, nays 18.

On motion of Mr. Saulsbury the resolutions reported from the committee on privileges and elections, declaring Mr. Spofford entitled to the seat now held by Mr. Kellogg, were taken up, and Mr. Bailey, of Tennessee, obtained the floor. Without opening the debate however the senate adjourned.

In executive session the senate to-day confirmed the nominations of the following census supervisors: J. W. Bynum, for the first district, and Wm. H. Gibbs, for the third district of Mississippi. The nomination of John B. Stickney as United States attorney for the northern district of Florida was rejected.

THE HOUSE.

A rather singular scene occurred in the house this morning. In the Record there appears a speech in blank verse entitled, "The Immortals," which is copyrighted by Mr. Downey, of Wyoming, and which purposes to be in support of his bill providing for the painting of Biblical pictures on the walls of the capitol. Mr. Garfield called attention to this fact and moved that the speech be referred to the committee on rules to inquire whether it is competent for a member to copyright his speech, pointing out at the same time the dangers which might attend such practice.

Mr. Downey replied that he had the opinion of the libarian of congress upon the competency of his copy righting his work. He had no objection, however, to Mr. Garfield's motion.

Mr. Conger, however, did oppose it in a rather amusing speech, in which he intimated that Mr. Garfield was envious of the rising young poet.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Garfield's motion. During the roll-call the members separated into groups, the singular speech being the sole topic of conversation.

Mr. Garfield's motion was agreed to—119 to 105.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the president, informing congress that the heirs of the late Joseph Coolidge, of Boston, desired to present to the nation the desk on which Thomas Jefferson wrote the declaration of independence, and which Jefferson had given to said Coolidge.

Mr. Crapo, of Mississippi offered a joint resolution tendering the thanks of congress to the donors, and accepting the precious relic in the name of the nation, to be deposited for safe keeping in the department of state.

After speeches in its favor by Mr Crapo and by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Price, of Iowa, from the committee on banking and currency, reported a bill repealing the stamp tax on checks. Referred to the committee of the whole.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bills.

On motion of Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the navy was increased from $80,000 to $100,000. The bill was then reported to the house and passed.

Mr. Cox, of New York, presented the petition of Goodwin & Co. and 160 other manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars, asking congress to amend the statutes so as to authorize such manufacturers to cancel bonds, etc. Referred.

The house rejected the motion of Mr. Springer to take up the Curtin-Yocum contested election case.

The house concurred in the senate amendment to the fortification appropriation bill increasing the appropriation for repairs of fortifications by $50,000.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Harris, of Virginia, who made the motion, stating his object to be to call up a bill directing the secretary of the treasury to settle the accounts of certain states for moneys expended by them during the war of 1812. The committee found itself confronted by the special deficiency bill, and Mr. Baker, of Indiana, objected to its being laid aside.

Mr. McMahon, of Ohio, then made a proposition, which was accepted by the republicans, limiting the debate on the bill to an hour for the republicans and twenty minutes for the democrats.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, assumed that the democrats had disliked to allow a debate on the bill because they feared further exposure of the inconsistency of their policy since the beginning of the extra session. He said no party ever objected to putting the legislation on the appropriation bills except when it was done to coerce a branch of the government. He argued against the policy and constitutionality of this rider amending the election laws. Before the conclusion of his speech, the committee rose and the house took a recess until 7:30.

The evening session is to be for the consideration of the immigration bill.

The Mississippi Sanitary Council.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The sanitary council of the Mississippi valley is holding its annual session here. Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Illinois and Missouri were represented. Resolutions were adopted approving of the bill now before congress to increase the efficiency of the national board of health and provide funds to aid state and local boards of health as wise and judicious, and earnestly requesting the senators and representatives in congress from the states represented by this council to support it. Dr. R. C. Kenzie, of Lansing, Michigan, was elected president for the ensuing year; Dr. Pinckney Thompson, of Henderson, Kentucky, vice president and Dr. Jno. H. Ranchoch, secretary.

An Arkansas Fire.

MEMPHIS, TENN, April 22.—A special to the Evening Ledger from Forrest City, Ark., says: "A fire broke out in the Planters hotel at 2 o'clock this morning, and before it could be gotten under control destroyed thirteen houses. The hotel was unoccupied, and it is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss on the buildings is estimated at $10,000, and the damage to goods of several firms about $10,000. The wind was from the south, to which fact may be attributed the escape of the principal business portion of the city."

A Trip to the South.

BOSTON, April 22.—The Massachusetts press association leave this city this evening by the Fall River line, on a visit to Washington and Richmond. The party will number nearly 100, most of whom will make the trip through to Richmond.

CRIME AND CASUA

A BRUTAL NEW ENGLAND MURDER.

In Which a Child Three Years of Age is Slaughtered by a Woman—The Madison Garden Tragedy—The Disastrous Fire at Ottawa—The Day's Mishaps.

BOSTON, April 22.—New England people have supped on horrors this week, no less than five murders having stained their annals. The one now to be reported is nothing less than the willful butchery of a girl only 3 years of age. If possible, the deed is rendered more atrocious by the fact that the alleged perpetrator is a woman. The victim was Mary Credon, of Malden, and the story of the crime is briefly this: For months a bitter feud, about some trifling matter, has existed between the families of John Creden and John Driscoll, living in Edgworth, a district of Malden. The little girl accompanied by a boy of about her own age, entered the house of the Driscolls. Mrs Credon saw her go in, and a few minutes later Mrs. Driscoll came out with one or two of her own children, but without the Credon child. Mrs. Credon accordingly hurried to the door and asked where Mary was. Mr. Driscoll replied that the child went out the front door immediately after entering the rear. Mrs. Credon says Mrs. Driscoll was quite pale, and that she had blood upon her apron when she came out of her house, and hurried rapidly away. Mrs. Credon made a hurried search for her child in the neighborhood, and, being unsuccessful, sent for her husband. A large number immediately joined in the search, but no trace of the child could be found, and late in the day the police were communicated with. Mr. Credon asked to have the Driscoll house searched, but a warrant was refused him, and Chief of Police Rhodes walked through the house, questioning the inmates. Credon says he watched the house all night Thursday, fully believing that the child was within. The search was continued all day Friday, and the local authorities refusing to make any search of the premises, the state police were applied to Friday night. This morning about nine o'clock a laborer, going to his work along the Boston and Maine railroad track, found the body of little Mary. The skull was fractured, and Medical Examiner Sullivan, on examining the remains, at once declared that death was caused by a blow on the head from some blunt instrument. The injuries were of such a nature as could not by any possibility have been inflicted by a passing train, and the body was evidently placed in the position where found in order to give the impression that the child had been killed by the cars. The body was left in the place where found some time during Friday night, as it was in an exposed position, where five hundred or more people passed daily, and it would have been noticed by the first passer. Near the body, at the foot of the embankment where it was found, a large coffee-sack has since been picked up, on which were blood stains. The body was found doubled up, and was evidently carried to the place where found in the coffee-sack. It was there taken out and laid at the foot of the embankment, to make it appear that a train had struck the child and thrown it down the slope. The sack was probably dropped by accident or a sudden fright of the bearer of the ghastly burden. Mrs. Driscoll was at once arrested, and on further searching her house, the child's hood was found in the cellar, and other evidences of her guilt were brought to light, which will make her binding over on the charge of murder merely a matter of form. On to-morrow an autopsy will probably be made, although the cause of death is very evident. There were two blows struck—one over the left ear, and the other, the more serious, upon the back of the head, fracturing the skull. There are no other bruises upon the body.

OTTAWA, ONT., April 22.—To-night fully one-half of the city of Hull is in ruins. A fire broke out in the house occupied by B. Sabourin, on Bridge street, this afternoon, and owing to a high wind spread rapidly both in northerly and easterly directions. Despite every means available the flames could not be checked, and building after building was destroyed. The houses, with few exceptions, were light wooden ones. The whole area of ground burned over composed Church, Dulle, Lake, Kent, Albion, Wellington, Charles, Central, Wright, Hannah, and several other streets. The heat was intense. The smoke was so dense that the city was almost shrouded in darkness. The fire raged in fierce intensity from 3:30 until 7, when the wind fortunately changed, and it was got under control. It is estimated that between seven hundred and eight hundred houses were destroyed, and over four thousand people homeless. Several lives are known to be lost. While it is reported that at least a dozen perished, it is known positively that a woman named Latramouille and a man named Quillette were burned. The area of ground over which the fire traveled is a mile long by four hundred yards wide. Loss, $500,000 to $600,000.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

OTTAWA, April 22.—The estimated loss by the fire in Hull to-night is between two and three million dollars, with no insurance. The remains of only one of the four persons known to have been burned have been recovered.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Wm. M. Tileston, who had one arm and both his legs broken by the falling in of the western end of the Madison Square garden building last night, died at 4 o'clock this morning at Bellevue hospital. This makes four deaths so far. Another victim is reported this morning to have died at St. Vincent's hospital, but no name is given. Sixteen others were injured.

SUMMONED BY THE QUEEN.

Lord Hartington Closeted at Windsor.

WINDSOR CASTLE, April 22, 1 p.m.—The queen has accepted the resignation of Lord Beaconsfield as prime minister and has sent a special messenger to Lord Hartington desiring his attendance at the castle. Lord Hartington will leave London for Windsor almost immediately.

LONDON, April 22, 4 p.m.—Lord Hartington went to Windsor alone, and it is believed in political circles that he will advise the queen to summon Mr. Gladstone to form a cabinet.

The evening Standard says the queen's messenger, after the delivery of the dispatches to Lord Hartington this morning proceeded to the residence of Earl Granville, but it is uncertain whether the latter has also been summoned to Windsor castle or not.

The Classified Index.

The index to the leading business houses of Atlanta that was compiled by Mr. Mahan in a manner satisfactory to all concerned, will not be distributed until each house has had an opportunity to decide whether or no it would not be a good investment to appear before the public in that form as often as once a week through the year. The index will be placed each time in a conspicuous part of the paper. It is just such a condensed directory as a great many buyers have long desired. Mr. J. D. Robinson, of THE CONSTITUTION force, will solicit a continuation of the names in the index, and he will offer such terms as will convince every sagacious business man that no more judicious and economical advertising is to be had in any form.

North Carolina Fires.

NORFOLK, VA., April 22.—Tidings have just reached here of the terrible work of the fires which raged last week in the swamp region of North Carolina. There was much destruction both of life and property. Zacharia Owens, of Tyrell county, and his wife and three children were overtaken by the flames while fleeing from their house and all were burned to death. The heavy rains of Tuesday brought the fires under control.

Death the Penalty.

RICHMOND, April 22.—The trial at Hanover county court of Charles B. Bolling, colored, charged with committing a rape on a white child five years of age, was concluded this morning, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty and fixing upon death as the punishment. The sentence is to be pronounced to-morrow. The jury was composed of ten white and two colored men.

Sarah Bernhardt's Huff.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, April 22.—The Times' Paris correspondent says Sarah Bernhardt, since her quarrel with the managers of the Theater Francaise, has resolved to play no more, except to fulfill her English engagement, and will devote herself to painting and sculpture.

The Constitution.

Entered as second-class matter, at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 23, 1880.

THE senate did a good day's work when it postponed indefinitely the Geneva award bill that it had discussed through ten weary weeks. It sat down upon the war-premium men as well as the underwriters, and the money remains where it can conveniently be made to effect a reduction in the public debt.

THE defeat of the Geneva award bill opens a way for the Kellogg case, or better still, for the appropriation bills, the house refunding act, and perhaps the bill regulating the electoral count. These are about all the bills before congress of a public nature that people take much interest in—always excepting the tariff amendments that are in the keeping of Mr. Randall's able graveyard committee.

THE Georgia Baptist convention began its annual session in Savannah yesterday. This body is composed of men of influence and high standing, representing a church that is 200,000 strong. THE CONSTITUTION will contain full reports of its proceedings, prepared by one who thoroughly understands the views and needs of this great denomination.

THE action of Mr. Downey, the delegate from Wyoming territory, in attaching a copyright tag to a speech in blank verse that he never delivered on the subject of biblical paintings in the capitol, is the more ridiculous when it is remembered that no man is disposed to read, much less to steal; anything that appears in the Record. Matter in that journal needs no copyright to protect it from a hungry public. It is as safe as it would be in a bank vault.

THE ways and means committee met yesterday, and the result was of course a resolution to meet again to consider the tariff—nothing more. Nothing more need be expected from Mr. Randall's fine committee, but Mr. Townshend will wake up the robbers again on the first Monday in May, when he will offer under the rules his free paper and salt bill and ask for a suspension of the rules. If he fails, the monopolists will retire to crow over their victory, and the people will retire to consider who they will send and who they will not send to represent them in the next congress.

THE queen has accepted the resignation of Beaconsfield and of his ministers to the great relief of the people of England, but when she sent for Lord Hartington instead of Mr. Gladstone, whom she greatly dislikes, she did an act that her good sense should have prevented, for the people want Mr. Gladstone at the head of affairs, and no one else. Lord Hartington, the son and heir of the duke of Devonshire, is popular and capable, but from him came very little of the great work that led to the overthrow of the conservatives, although he is the official leader of the liberals in the house of commons. It is very likely that Gladstone will yet have to form a ministry before the country has an effective government. The good queen should overcome her prejudices—in fact, she has no business to have any at all.

The Republican Convention.

The most interesting feature of the convention yesterday was the discussion precipitated by a resolution introduced by Bryant to the effect that the honors and emoluments of the republican party in Georgia should be divided between blacks and whites in the proportion of half and half. A substitute was immediately offered providing that the appointment of officers should be in proportion to numbers, namely: that the colored republicans are entitled to three-fourths of the offices, and that this apportionment should prevail in the selection of delegates to Chicago. We presume that whatever comment THE CONSTITUTION may make upon this disposition on the part of the majority of the convention will be quoted by Bryant and the white republicans as an attempt to break up the party, but as every sensible colored man knows that the party could not be weaker in Georgia than it is to-day, it is just as well that the negroes should enjoy that to which they are entitled.

There is no doubt that there has been money used upon the delegates, and that a bargain was consummated by which the real wishes of the colored republicans of Georgia are to be ignored. A mixed Blaine and Sherman delegation will go to Chicago. Colonel Akerman boldly charged the bargain in a speech on the floor of the convention. Bryant denied it and demanded the proof, and immediately Colonel Jack Brown announced that he held the proof in his hand. He asked permission to submit it, but was hooted down. The record, it will be seen, is not a pretty one for the republicans to make. Our report of the proceedings is full and accurate.

The State Conventions.

If we assume that Oregon, Virginia, and Georgia have elected delegates opposed to Grant, and that the New York and Pennsylvania delegations will vote according to individual preferences or district instructions, the nomination of Grant is well-nigh a physical impossibility. He cannot get another northern delegate, except in Illinois, and the policy that deprived him of Georgia will be likely to take from him at least a part of the southern states that are yet to elect delegates. If the tide begins to set against Grant, as now seems probable, Blaine will carry Illinois on the 19th of May, and then the boom will disappear forever. But if the boom does burst, it by no means follows that either Blaine or Sherman will secure the nomination. It is much more likely that Grant's strength will be transferred to Washburne or Edmunds—probably to the former, who is pursuing a course that looks to such a result.

On the democratic side the race seems to be confined to Tilden and Hancock. Tilden's friends claim the delegations of Rhode Island, Iowa, California, and New York. Hancock's friends count up already Louisiana, Texas and Vermont; and if to these are added next Wednesday the heavy delegation of Pennsylvania the Hancock boom will begin to assume large proportions. The contest in Pennsylvania is a bitter one. Mr. Randall is fighting for Tilden, and Senator Wallace for Hancock, and the result will probably turn upon the Philadelphia delegation, which is forty-six strong.

It does not follow that the democratic nominee will be either Tilden or Hancock, or that the republican nominee will be either one of the men named in this article. It is simply plain that no candidate has a "sure thing" as yet. Nor will the remaining conventions of April be apt to clear up the situation. On the republican side the most interesting ones will be those of Arkansas and South Carolina, both of which occur on the 28th instant. On the same day democratic conventions will be held in Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Further speculation may therefore be deferred with advantage to next Thursday morning.

Georgia in Congress.

Senator Gordon presented, on Wednesday of last week, a number of amendments that he desired to be incorporated in the bill to establish post routes. In the house a vote was taken on the rider to the army appropriation bill directed against the use of troops at the polls. It was adopted, the vote being yeas 117, nays 96. Messrs. Blount, Cook, Felton, Nicholls, Persons, Smith, and Speer voted "ay;" Mr. Hammond was paired with Mr. Reed, of Maine, and Mr. Stephens did not vote.

The house was chiefly engaged on Thursday of last week in considering the Indian appropriation bill, Mr. Blount, as is his custom when such bills are before the house, taking a prominent part in carrying the bill through to a final vote. In the senate the discussion of the Geneva award bill crowded out business of local importance.

Senator Butler presented last Friday a petition from citizens residing in the valley of the Savannah river, praying congress to make an appropriation to improve the navigation of that river. The senate voted to adjourn until Monday, neither of the Georgia senators being present when the vote was taken. The house refused to thus adjourn, the vote being ayes 71, nays 83. Messrs. Blount, Felton, Hammond, Nicholls, Persons, and Smith voted "ay;" Mr. Cook voted "no."

A vote was taken on Saturday on the proposition to increase the amount reported in the Indian appropriation bill for the purchase of clothing for the Sioux to the extent of $20,000. It was rejected. Mr. Speer voted for it; the balance of the Georgia delegation voted against it, except Mr. Stephens, who did not vote. The bill was then passed.

Under the call of last Monday no Georgia bill was presented—an indication that the supply has been fully exhausted. Mr. Blount endeavored to defeat the bill in relation to the New York international exhibition on the ground that it might lead to an expenditure by the government, but the house suspended the rules and passed the bill. The house refused to suspend the rules and pass a bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and Indian wars. The vote was, yeas 119, nays 70, not two-thirds. Messrs. Cook, Felton, Hammond, Nicholls, Persons, Smith and Speer voted "ay"; Mr. Blount was paired, and Mr. Stephens was confined to his room by indisposition. The motion was generally supported by democrats and opposed by republicans.

Mr. Tilden and the Democratic Party.

The rejoinder of the News and Courier to some remarks recently made by THE CONSTITUTION in reply to our contemporary's estimate of the temper of the south with respect to Mr. Tilden leaves nothing at issue between us worth discussing. The News and Courier says the South Carolina democracy will not bolt if he is nominated, and we say that under similar circumstances the democracy of neither Georgia nor the south will bolt. We have never said that there was any enthusiasm in Georgia or in any part of the south in favor of Mr. Tilden. There is not. We have merely claimed that there was no decided opposition to him in Georgia or elsewhere in the south. But when this is said all is said, for it must be confessed that Mr. Tilden does not cut an attractive figure in politics—a fact which we have heretofore dwelt upon in these columns. Howbeit, the people of the south are willing to do him justice, provided he can do the democratic party justice. They are willing to support him upon the condition that he can harmonize the factions in his own state. They are willing, but they are not eager, and this lack of eagerness is due to a fact which has not very clearly impressed itself upon the News and Courier. That fact is that the issue of fraud is not a personal issue. It was not Mr. Tilden who was wronged by the infamy of the electoral commission, but the majority of the American people represented by the democratic party. Mr. Tilden himself perceived this, and this was his excuse for his silence and inaction at a very critical period. "It is "not my duty to protest," he said in effect, "it is the duty of the democratic "party of the country." His attitude at this juncture has subjected him to severe criticism, but he could consistently occupy no other position. It was not a personal matter then, and it is not a personal matter now. His connection with it is in the nature of a contingency, and his retirement now would render it no less incumbent upon the party to make the great electoral frauds of 1876 an issue in the campaign of 1880. It is a matter that cannot be belittled, in the first place, by charging the result to the personal inactivity or timidity of Mr. Tilden, nor can the issue be limited, in the second place, to his personal success in 1880. It is this feeling on the part of the people that has done so much to disconnect Mr. Tilden from the results of the frauds, and it is this feeling which has conspired, other elements being lacking, to cool the enthusiasm which might exist in favor of the ticket that was elected in 1876.

But we believe the time has arrived when the voluntary retirement of Mr. Tilden from a contest which, in the end, must prove to be exceedingly distasteful to him, would justify not only the expectation of the public, but meet the approbation of his best friends, among whom must be counted THE CONSTITUTION; and we are inclined to the opinion that, notwithstanding his present silence, he will not be a candidate before the Cincinnati convention. We have confidence in his patriotism, and we do not believe he would ask the democratic party to sacrifice itself to his personal ambition. He is perfectly well aware that his nomination would subject the party to defeat, for the reason (if for no other) that he cannot carry his own state, and we cannot bring ourselves to believe that he will ask the democratic party to surrender all hope in the approaching campaign by making him its candidate again. The Syracuse convention was a significant body, but it was not significant in the direction of our expectations. The only sign that Mr. Tilden made was to secure, through his friends, the New York delegation to Cincinnati. With this, he is practically able to dictate the result at Cincinnati. He is able to become the candidate of the party in spite of the general apathy with which he is regarded, and in spite of the opposition of the Kelly faction in New York. The situation is one of great gravity. The time has arrived when serious discussion as to the future should take the place of dreams of what might have been in the past. If Mr. Tilden cannot harmonize the party in New York, his nomination is equivalent to a surrender of the campaign so far as the democratic party is concerned. The party that carries New York this year will win, and it has been demonstrated that Mr. Tilden cannot carry it. If we state these facts somewhat bluntly, it is because the time has come when facts need no longer be ignored, either for the sake of argument or through motives of delicacy. We have great respect for the man who led us to victory in 1876; we have great confidence in his patriotism. We believe he will do what he can to promote democratic success this year; and this is equivalent to saying that he will voluntarily retire from the canvass in order to make room for a man who can harmonize the factions in New York, and whose candidacy will inspire the hope, if it does not give the certainty, of victory. The most we can do is to state facts clearly and await events patiently.

THE colored men vowed they would control the convention, and they did; and Bryant controlled the colored men. The truth is, in order to get away from Bryant the colored republicans will be compelled to inaugurate an exodus and be very particular which way they go.

FINLEY seems to have retired to the Plutonian shadows.

WHENEVER the republican senators want to amuse themselves they stir up Jeems Blaine until he makes an exhibition of himself. He will begin to have fits in self-defense presently.

THE world's obelisk will arrive just in time to be a candidate for president.

BRYANT admitted in the convention that he carried five pistols, a fine-tooth comb and a bowie knife in the days of reconstruction. This shows what became of the confederate survivors.

JOHN KELLY will have to be harmonized with a four-pound weight.

OTHER men may wear out and retire, but the freshest daisy in American politics today is the Hon. Montgomery Blair. As near as we can get at his grievance, his feelings have been hurt by the ungovernable southern secessionists.

WE rise to a point of order. What does a republican orator mean when he calls the constitution "the great pabulum of our "liberties?"

SOME one has written a book entitled "A "Step in the Dark," but it is not as thrilling as a step-ladder in the dark. A policeman ran over one of these things the other night, and, after a very severe scuffle, it was discovered that he had it around his neck.

THE conflict now is between the negro from the country and the colored man from town. It is needless to say that the colored man from town eats all the meat and sops out the pan.

THE friends of freedom are requested to hold their breath until John Sherman can hear from Ohio.

THE country negro will doubtless be glad to hear that his town brother sold him out at the republican convention here last Wednesday. This proves that even a colored man may get to be a politician.

IN GENERAL.

—They say Lotta's spelling is original.

—President Grevy has just bought a Paris hotel and garden for $320,000.

—France and Italy have produced the best rope-dancers of modern times.

—Russia is about to issue, through Rothschilds, a new railway loan of £15,000,000.

—Senator Edmunds's daughter will soon publish a book. She is an artist as well as a writer.

—Mr. Longfellow has been invited to the Cincinnati musical festival as the guest of the association.

—The Philadelphia News thinks it strange that the man who first invented sleep did not extend the invention to babies.

—Mr. Ralph Waldo Emmerson sees but few people nowadays, and is engaged in revising his papers for publication after death.

—Bishop Potter, Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, and several other clergymen officiated at the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Osgood in New York.

—Hanlan's new boat, which is ready for him in Troy, is the lightest for its size in the world. It weighs only twenty-six pounds and six ounces complete.

—A sentimentalist who refuses a slice of bread to a poor beggar will afterward make an ostentatious display while he throws the slice in crumbs to the sparrows in a park.

—It is believed that 400,000 immigrants from Europe will be added to our population this year. There were 319,000 in 1854, and this is the largest number for any one year.

—The chorus for the Cincinnati musical festival numbers 500 voices, divided as follows: First soprano, 138; second soprano, 83; first alto, 77; second alto, 43; first tenor, 54; second tenor, 38; first bass, 76; second bass, 81. The rehearsals have shown the voices to be well balanced and the quality of tone is said to be superior to that of former festivals.

—Mme. Lin-fu-jue, the wife of the Chinese minister in Berlin, gave her first entertainment the other evening. Everybody went, expecting to see something new and original, but there was nothing unlike the soirees usually given in court circles, with the exception of the one peculiarity that the hostess was unable to converse in any European language with her guests.

—The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says: Mr. Hayes is one of the shrewdest politicians in the republican camp, and he has perhaps the best means to form a correct judgment, for he is not a candidate himself nor the friend of any of the candidates, and men of all factions come to him to talk over the situation. His opinion, therefore, may be considered at least as valuable as anybody else's. Still, the judgment given the other day by a sober-faced Californian is as much thought of here as any other. He said: "It is a great country, but you can't tell unless you bet, and then you may lose."

—Mr. Gladstone is quoted by a Viennese correspondent as defining his policy in Turkey as "hands off; nobody shall hinder free the development of the populations on the Balkan Peninsula." "I am the watchdog that barks," says Mr. Gladstone, "and Austria must take hands off from other nations." When Mr. Gladstone and his wife arrived at Chester the other day, a workingman cried out, "Let's give three cheers for the greatest man in the world," and the crowd loudly complied. When he arrives in London a gift of a new landau is to be offered him, and an enormous bouquet, made of flowers from all parts of the world, will be presented to Mrs. Gladstone.

—According to a correspondent of the Press of Vienna, the czar is now to all intents and purposes a prisoner in his own palace. Ten officers of the guard are charged with the protection of the building, and their duty is to keep watch over all its inhabitants and report their doings at stated times. Special regulations are issued for the surveillance of each floor of the palace. It is ordered that the officers on guard at the floor where the emperor and empress reside shall turn back every one who is found there without special authority and does not belong to the imperial family. Between 12 at night and 8 in the morning not even the czarwitch is admitted without a special pass, to be obtained from the court marshal, Von Grote. This regulation is so strictly carried out that Dr. Botkin, the empress's body physician, had to wait one night for a pass before he was admitted to the patient, and the medicine he had sent for was also kept back until authority for its admission was obtained. The subterranean apartments have all been bricked up, it having been decided that they shall no longer be inhabited.

—When the result of the polling in Midlothian was proclaimed from the sheriff's court-house the great crowd that had for nearly two hours patiently awaited for the verdict gave vent to their feelings in a thunderous cheer, and then breaking up, with one accord rushed off to George street, where Mr. Gladstone was known to be a guest at Lord Roseberry's town house. Here an immense multitude was already assembled, threatening by the surging which swayed it to and fro to make a swift end of the barricades which had been thrown up before the house. There were loud cries for Mr. Gladstone, at every mention of whose name the cheering broke forth afresh. He was at dinner when the news came, and it was thought expedient to sit out the meal before responding to the enthusiastic invitation of the crowd. Thus half an hour passed, an interval agreeably filled up by "Rule, Britannia," "Scots wha ha'e," and other songs. When the member for Midlothian, accompanied by Lord Roseberry, appeared at the balcony of the house the excitement of the multitude knew no bounds. Cheer after cheer rent the air, and it was several minutes before he was permitted to speak. He said only a few words, every third or fifth of which was pointed by a resounding cheer. In response to loud calls Lord Rosebery added a few sentences of congratulation.

The New York Conventions.

Columbus Enquirer, dem.

The fact is very apparent that with Mr. Tilden the democrats will be defeated; without him they have every probability of success.

Washington Post, dem.

Tilden controls New York, and Kelly—in the sense of a negative restriction making up a positive fact—controls Tilden. Yesterday events at Syracuse demonstrated that. All of which leaves the democratic party, in the state of New York, in an eligible position between the devil and the deep sea. The regular convention yesterday simply did Mr. Tilden's bidding. The bolting Tammany convention conformed itself to the behest of Mr. Kelly. A majority of the delegates to each were adherents of the gentlemen named, and were elected as such. There ought not, perhaps, be anything to complain of in this. But the outsider, with his mind and heart interested in the results rather than the fact of the gatherings, is prone to take another view.

Cincinnati Gazette, rep.

John Kelly will be at Cincinnati, but he will be on the outside. He may buzz, and threaten, and kick, but he will be as a fly on the Tilden wagon wheel. The same Tilden tactics that carried the New York convention against the sentiments of the party will rule the Cincinnati convention, and if Tilden chooses to press his claims he will be nominated. He will have the power to carry the convention, and if he fails to use it for himself it will be because he will conclude that he could not be elected if nominated. In the latter event, he will dictate the nomination, and those candidates who can not secure the indorsement of the Gramercy park chief may as well quiet their aspirations.

Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

New York, harmonious, could have dictated a nomination to the Cincinnati convention. New York distracted, torn by feuds that know not peace or reconciliation, with two democratic conventions and a possible three, the dominant convention being itself inharmonious, the remnant New York democratic candidate being unable to win his own convention to his cordial personal support changes the political aspect. There was democratic defection enough in New York by reason of Mr. Tilden's candidacy, when Tammany, that polled 77,000 votes last year, revolted. That protest was never so great as it was yesterday. But this is not all. Many of Mr. Tilden's own friends, in his own convention, while they fought Tammany, abandoned Tilden. Mr. Tilden may be able to name any other democratic candidate than himself; himself, if we may judge from the hopes and fears of his friends in his own state, he can not nominate. It is not his enemies who look upon his candidacy with aversion, but his friends, who look upon it with despair, who have, as our latest dispatches indicate, ruled him out of the list of available democratic candidates for the presidency.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Speer.

Griffin News.

We never were taught to believe that just because a man happened to get into congress, he got so far above other people that his official acts could not be criticised; but it seems that Mr Speer has grown to that proportion If we are not mistaken, Mr. Howard Williams belonged to the same party that Mr. Speer claims allegiance to, and what is known in Georgia as the independent party; and while we did not see the strictures of Mr. Williams on Speer, as they were of the same political faith, it is not reasonable that he would make any unjust or undeserved criticism; and if he did it was certainly very little in Mr. Speer to avenge himself by asking his removal from office simply because his public acts were criticised. If congressmen are becoming such important creatures that their public acts cannot be criticised by the press and the people, constitutional liberty is hanging on a very brittle thread. They might soon ask that every citizen be punished who differed with them politically. The democratic party is fighting hard to keep down just such corrupt isms, and we believe they will succeed in doing so. If Speer did ask the removal of Williams, and had no other reason than the one given by the Telegraph and Messenger correspondent, it certainly ought to defeat him before the people for any office he might ask at their hands, for when men get so good their public acts cannot be criticised, then they become dangerous public servants. It is big "I" and little "you" with them, and their self-importance outweighs their interest for the public good. The so-called independent leaders are so honest and so far above the ordinary citizen that whatever they do must be regarded as all right by the masses, or somebody will lose their official head, if they have any.

Blaine and His Iowa Jewels.

Lemars Liberal.

When
Ulysses S. Grant
Comes
To make up his
Jewels,
He cannot count upon his host
The Lemars Sentinel man,
Because
The Lemars Sentinel man
After
All his
Roaring,
Bellowing,
Snorting,
And
Bearing,
Failed to carry Plymouth county for the man of Destiny.

Our P. M. G.

Philadelphia Times.

Postmaster-General Key has declined the republican nomination for vice-president, mainly because he can't get it. He hasn't yet declined the democratic nomination. After supporting Tilden in 1876 and denouncing the Hayes title as an unmitigated fraud on the senate, he flopped over into the Hayes cabinet, and it may now be in order for him to flop back from the Hayes cabinet to the democratic nomination for vice-president. Politically he is decidedly elastic, and like Artemus Ward's mule, "he's an amoosin cuss."

Kentucky Wavering.

Philadelphia Times.

It is beginning to be said that there is rebellion in the Kentucky delegation to the Chicago convention and that several of the delegates will not regard the instructions to vote for Grant. This is what we hear about all instructed delegations, but it wouldn't be safe to rely upon all the stories that are told by the various organs.

No Vice-Presidents Need Apply.

Columbus Dispatch.

Since the time of Martin Van Buren, no vice president has been taken up and elected presidents by the people. Three vice-presidents—Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson succeeded by reason of the death of presidents, and the experience had with them has rather discouraged the promotion of vice-presidents.

In 1900.

New York Herald.

In twenty years from now, in the year 1900, the London Economist believes we will no longer have a national debt—we will be paying but one-tenth of the total taxation of Europe—and we will be a successful competitor with her in all the markets of the world.

Not a Pleasant Way of Putting It.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Is the claim of Grant for a third term superior to that of such men as Sherman, Blaine and Washburne to a first term?

From a Well-known Citizen of Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 1, 1880.

H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, New York—Gentlemen: I have used Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure with the greatest satisfaction. It is the only remedy I have ever used that I can recommend to my friends, as it has cured me of Bright's Disease of long standing, after having visited the White Sulphur springs of Virginia, and trying innumerable so-called "remedies" of the day. Having resided here for forty-seven years, my friends will be glad to see this statement. The discoverer is, indeed, a public benefactor.

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON,
1,491 Wabash avenue, near Twenty-ninth street.
58 feb1—d24m sun wed fri &w24m 3dp

—The American war vessels in the Mediterranean are ridiculed by the Italian press, which claims that the Duilio could chase them all through the strait of Gibraltar, or sink them at short notice.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.—Eagle.

—Edison's latest enterprise is a patent medicine for the cure of neuralgia. He has now subdivided the reputation he made on the phonograph to about as great an extent as the strength of the article will admit.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
For Nervousness.

JOHN Y. SIMPSON, M. D., of Monterey, Iowa, said: "The "Acid has—to use the lady's own expression, to whom it was given as a Nerve Tonic—'made me a new nervous system.'"
325 apr15—dly wed fri sun &wkyly

—There are now some forty or fifty married couples in the Oneida (N. Y.) community. The members are now very reticent about their affairs, and no persons have been admitted to membership for many months.

—We are glad to hear it. Our druggist informs us that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup sells better than any other medicine, and always gives satisfaction. It's very cheap too, costs only 25 cents a bottle.

—I. W. Tibbetts, Dacota, Minn., says: "I am using Tutt's Pills and am having better health this spring than I have had in thirty years. I have suffered much with dyspepsia, but your pills have mastered it. I feel like a new man. Go on with your good work and may God bless you, which I know he will do."

—The radical member for the Tower Hamlets, Mr. Bryce, the regius professor of civil law at Oxford, addressed the German electors in German, the Jews in Hebrew, besides offering to hold forth to the Italians in their own tongue.

Congress Water None genuine sold on draught. Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid or crude that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.
000 apr1—d2m

HYMENEAL.

MONTGOMERY—MARTIN—Married at the residence of the bride in Coweta county, yesterday morning, by Elder J. G. Eubanks, Hon. Wm. S. Montgomery, of Newton county, and Mrs. Elizabeth Martin. The couple passed through this place yesterday, for their future home in Newton County, where many and happy friends will gladly welcome them.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

RICHMOND.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Richmond will attend the funeral of their infant daughter, Amanda, from Evans' chapel, at 3 o'clock, p.m., to-morrow.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—W. W. CLAYTON is a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county. Election on 29th of April, 1880.
174 apr9—dtd

—We are authorized to announce the name of C. C. Green as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, at the ensuing election to be held the 29th instant.
182 apr10—dt1

—I announce myself as a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county, Ga., at the ensuing election, April 29th, 1880.
282 apr13—dtd JAS. R. EDWARDS.

—The friends of D. N. SPEER, of Troup county, announce him as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.
31 apr3—dtde

$1 TOCCOA FALLS —AND— New Holland. $1

A GRAND

Picnic and Excursion

Will be given by the Catholic Library Association of Atlanta, on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28th,

On the Air-Line Railroad. Leaving the car-shed in Atlanta at 7 a. m. Tickets for the round trip will be only

ONE DOLLAR.

The picnic will be held at New Holland Springs where SPLENDID MUSIC BY THE BAND will be furnished, and an excellent platform for

DANCING.

The train will then proceed to Toccoa Falls, conveying all who wish to view the romantic scenery of that beautiful region.

Every arrangement has been perfected for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The following gentlemen are in charge of the enterprise:
PASCAL J. MORAN, President.
PETER F. CLARKE, Secretary.
PETER LYNCH, Treasurer.
John J. Falvey, R. D. Spalding, M. Mahoney, Matt Ryan, John J. Lynch, Hugh Dunne, T. F. Corrigan, J. M. Graham, Directors.
365 apr18—dtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY, OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GA., April 1, 1880.

CIRCULAR.

MR. C. M. BROWN HAS BEEN APPOINTED Transfer Clerk of this agency vice Mr. R. E. Adams. All communications relating to that Department should be addressed to him.
By order of General Superintent.
apr23-1it R. SCHMIDT.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

Commissioner's Sale.

GEORGIA, BARTOW COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE of an order from Bartow Superior Court, January Term, 1880, to us directed, will be sold before the court-house door in said county, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in May next, the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying in the 17th district and 3d section of said county, being part of lot of land number six hundred and ninety-three (693), commencing at the center of the creek, in the bend below the Euharlee Mills, thence along the land line east to the corner of a plank fence, the same being the east line of that tract, a parcel of land known as the Euharlee Mill property, thence along said plank fence south to the corner of said Euharlee Mill property, thence west to the center of the creek, thence along the center of the creek to the starting point, containing six acres, more or less, on which is a good cotton gin run by water on the opposite side of the creek from the Euharlee Mills, it being all that portion of the Euharlee Mill property lying east of the creek, said Euharlee Mill property containing ten acres, more or less, sold as the property of F. P. Gray, administrator of Louis Tumlin, deceased, and N. S. Eaves, James W. Harris, jr., Thomas Tumlin, Mrs. Sallie Tumlin and James C. Tumlin, tenants in common, for the purpose of distribution among the tenants in common.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash; one-third due January the 1st, 1881, and one-third due January 1, 1882, with notes and approved securities, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from date of sale.

A. W. FITE,
D. W. K. PEACOCK,
MARTIN COLLINS,
Commissioners.

This March 26, 1880.
156 apr 8 13 16 20 23 27

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS RESAWED POPLAR WEATHER Boarding and

CEDAR LUMBER

of all dimensions, at low figures. Address
NORRELL & WALLACE,
466 mar25—d1m Nashville. Tenn.

Commissioner's Sale.

GEORGIA, BARTOW COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE of an order from Bartow Superior Court, January Term, 1880, to us directed, will be sold before the court-house door in said county, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in May next, the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying in the 17th district 3d section of said county, being part of lot of land number six hundred and ninety-three (693), commencing at the center of Euharlee creek in the bend below the Euharlee Mills thence along the land line west, so as to take in the blacksmith-shop, thence to a plank fence, east of the house known as the Witinger house, it being the west fence around a place known as the apple orchard, thence into a place called the slough, thence along the slough to center of the creek, thence along the center of the creek to the starting point, containing four acres, more or less, it containing the Euharlee Mills and appurtenances, with the privilege of water and all other things necessary for the use of said mills and property; sold as the property of Frank P. Gray, administrator of Louis Tumlin, deceased, and N. S. Eaves, J. W. Harris, jr., Thomas Tumlin, Mrs. Sallie Tumlin and James C. Tumlin, tenants in common, for the purpose of distribution among the tenants in common.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash; one-third due January 1, 1881, and one-third due January 1, 1882, with notes and approved securities, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from date of sale.

A. W. FITE,
D. W. K. PEACOCK,
MARTIN COLLINS,
Commissioners.

This March 26, 1880.
156 apr 8 13 16 20 23 27

DRUGS, PAINTS, AND OILS

SCHUMANN'S PHARMACY,
PHOTOGRAPHIC Stock Depot —AND— CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BEAR.
63 Whitehall St., cor. Hunter, ATLANTA, GA
Physicians Prescriptions Carefully put up at all hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DOMESTIC and Imported Mineral Waters as well as artificial ones in Siphons. Also, fine Clarets, Rhine Wines and other Wines for medical use.

AUGSBURGER LIVER MEDICINE

The best Cure for Liver Complaints.
726 jan1—d1w

ASK FOR
DALSHEIMER BRO'S PHILADELPHIA Fine Shoes.

JOEL HURT. E. P. PORCHER
JOEL HURT & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND Insurance Agents,
No. 44 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.
405 apr18—d1w

INSURANCE.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA:

Semi-Annual Statement (for the six months ending December 31, 1879,) OF THE

Fire Association of Philadelphia

Incorporated March 27, 1820

A. LOWDON SNOWDEN, President. JACOB H. LEX, Secretary

CAPITAL.

CAPITAL paid up in cash $500 000 00

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real Estate	$ 61,800 00	Losses due, to become due and in suspense	$ 118,621 85
Loans on bonds and mortgages	1,076 686 75	Unearned Premiums	657,121 31
	39,973 00	Amount reclaimable under Perpetual Fire Insurance Policies, being 95 per cent of Premiums or deposits received	1,6?3 7 ?1
Interest due on mortgages	27,647 39	Cash Dividends remaining unpaid	9,4 ??
U. S. Bonds, market value	508,075 00	Taxes due	2,391 05
Philadelphia City Bonds, market value	5 0,710 00	Commissions due	26,843 30
R. R. Stocks and Bonds, " "	275,1 5 00	Return Premiums due	8,568 48
Lehigh Valley R. R. Bonds, " "	149,680 00	Reinsurance Premiums due	491 81
Fire Association Stock,	370,800 00	Capital—paid up in cash	500,000 00
All other stocks and Bonds, " "	526,063 49	SURPLUS beyond capital and other liabilities	1,146,746 16
Loans secured by stocks and Bonds hypothecated (116,560 10)	92,229 77		
Cash in office	139,233 17		
Cash in Bank	241,574 15		
Interest on Stocks and Bonds	25,725 09		
Gross Premiums in course of collection	110,373 22		
Total Assets	$4,165,717 97	Total Liabilities	$4,165,717 97

INCOME (for the year.)		EXPENDITURES (for the year.)	
Net Cash Premiums	$1,160,008 28	Gross amount paid on losses	$ 620,088 14
Interest on bonds and mortgages	79,813 ?3	Cash dividends paid Stockholders	199,560 00
Interest and dividends on stocks and Bonds	129,006 00	Commissions on Brokerage	272,545 71
From all other sources	7,890 00	Salaries	52,896 37
		Taxes	40,639 43
		All other expenditures	16,15 82
Total Income	$1,376,726 31	Total Expenditures	$1,201,680 97

Total Premiums received from organization to date $9,956,033 00
Total losses paid from organization to date .... 4,28?,288 00

A. LOWDON SNOWDEN, President.
JACOB H. LEX, Secretary.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA:

A. Lowdon Snowdon, President, and Jacob H. Lex, Secretary, of the FIRE ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above described officers of the said Company, and that on the 31st day of December last, all of the above described assets were the absolute property of the said Company, free and clear from all liens or claims thereon except as above stated, and that the foregoing statement, with the schedule and explanations hereunto annexed and by them subscribed are a true and correct exhibit of all the liabilities and of the income and expenditures and of the general condition of the said Company on the said 31st day of December last, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, respectively

A. LOWDON SNOWDEN, President.
JACOB H. LEX, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, A. D., 1880.
ALEXANDER RICKEY, Notary Public.

Semi-Annual Statement (for the six months ending December 31, 1879), OF THE

London Assurance Corporation

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL.

Whole amount of joint stock or guaranteed capital authorized £896,550 00
Whole amount of capital actually paid up in cash £148,275 00

ASSETS IN U. S. BRANCH.		LIABILITIES IN U. S. BRANCH.	
U. S. Bonds market value	$1,066,000 00	Amount due for losses	$ 30,813 92
Cash in office	3,488 23	Total unearned premiums	336,07? ?2
Cash in bank	6?,213 56	SURPLUS beyond capital and all other liabilities	790,888 79
Gross premiums in course of collect'n	26,0?2 84		
Total assets in U. S.	$1,157,774 73	Total liabilities in U. S.	$1,157,774 73

INCOME FOR THE YEAR.		EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.	
Net cash received from premiums	$519,555 84	Paid for losses	$339,942 38
Interest on dividends	42,750 00	Commission and Brokerage	79,03? 89
		Salaries and fees	23,425 73
		Taxes	18,264 31
		Advertising and expenses of general management	49,876 90
		Remitted to Home office	32,703 82
Total income in U. S.	$562,305 84		$543,243 62

B. LOCKWOOD, Secretary for U. S.
83 Wall Street New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
County of New York. }

B. Lockwood, Secretary of the London Assurance Corporation, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the above described officer of said Companies, and that on the thirty-first day of December last, all of the above described assets were the absolute property of the said Companies, free and clear from any liens or claims thereon, except as above stated; and that the foregoing statement, with the schedules and explanations hereunto annexed and by them subscribed, are a full and correct exhibit of all the liabilities and of the income and expenditures and of the general condition and affairs of the said Company on the said thirty-first day of December last, and for the year ending on that day.
B. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of April, A. D., 1880.
J. C. ROBERTSON, Notary Public City and County of New York.

ROMARE, PERDUE & EGLESTON, Agents,
No. 41 Broad street, corner Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia.
495 apr23—d1t

FAMOUS N. Y. CLOTHING HOUSE.

A nice Light Colored Suit for $5.00 and upwards.
The nicest White Duck Vest for $1.00 and upwards.
Choice of 50 styles nice Light Color Pants for $2.50.
White and Fancy Shirts from 50 cents to $2.00.
Dress Suits, Nobby Styles, Lowest Prices, at The

Famous N. Y. Clothing House,
7 Whitehall Street.

Headquarters for Boys' and Children's Suits at Manufacturers' prices.
651 feb1—d3m sun wed fri then d3m &wky6m 2d pg

CLOTHING.

A. B. Andrews & Co.
OFFER IN LATEST STYLES OF
CLOTHING,

NECK-WEAR, UNDERWEAR, COLLARS, CUFFS, SCARF PINS and RINGS. A full line at low prices. Nobby ALL-WOOL Business Suits $10.00 to $15.00. Our $1.00 Shirt is the best made.
A. B. ANDREWS & CO.
489 mar27—d1m 2d pg 16 Whitehall street

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS E, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 11th, 1880—120th Monthly Drawing

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.

It never scales or postpones

Look at the following Distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS. ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders by express or in a Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La., or Same Person at
No. 319 Broadway, New York,
or AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama St., Atlanta

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

N. B.—This Company has NO AGENTS in the BRITISH POSSESSIONS, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise are SWINDLERS.
278 apr13—d&w4w nx read mat 1st u hd lot

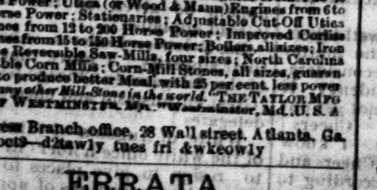
ROSADALIS

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood, skin or scalp.

ROSADALIS CURES SCROFULA.
ROSADALIS Cures Rheumatism.
ROSADALIS Cures Syphilis.
ROSADALIS Cures Malaria.
ROSADALIS Cures Nervous Debility.
ROSADALIS CURES CONSUMPTION.
ROSADALIS has its ingredients published on every package. Show it to your Physician, and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier.

ROSADALIS is sold by all Druggists.

DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents.
600 mar5—dlyeow fri sun wed &wkyeowly



TAYLOR'S BOSS CLIPPER AND DRY STEAM ENGINES

Portable and Agricultural Engines; Clipper Engines from 1 to 10 Horse Power; Dry Steam Engines from 4 to 40 Horse Power; Utica (or Wood & Mann) Engines from 6 to 20 Horse Power; Stationaries; Adjustable Cut-Off Utica Engines from 12 to 200 Horse Power; Improved Corliss Engines from 15 to 150 Horse Power; Boilers, all sizes; Iron Frame Reversible Saw-Mills, four sizes; North Carolina Portable Corn Mills; Corn-Mill Stones, all sizes, guaranteed to produce better Meal, with 25 per cent. less power than any other Mill-Stone in the world. THE TAYLOR MFG. CO. OF WESTMINSTER, Md. "Westminster, Md. U. S. A.

Address Branch office, 26 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.
96 oct9—d3awly tues fri &wkeowly

THE MINIMIZED HARNESS INVENTED BY Dr. F. D. THURMAN

PERFECT WITH ONLY AN OPEN COLLAR AND A Belly-band.

Encl so one or two one cent stamps and address MINIMIZED HARNESS,
Office, 211 North 18th Street,
317 apr17—d&w1m ST. LOUIS, MO.

ERRATA.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSION,
ATLANTA, GA., April 15, 1880.

ERRORS HAVING BEEN DISCOVERED IN the original classification, that publication should be changed to read as follow:
Ashes, wood, Class 6, carrier's risk.
Bones, Class K, owner's risk.
brick, L. C. L., Class 6, carrier's risk.
Carriages and Buggies, C. L., Class 4, owner's risk.
Coal, L. C. L., Class A, carriers risk.
Fertilizers, Class K, owner's risk.
Household Goods, C. L., Class N, owner's risk.
Lumber, L. C. L., Class 6, carrier's risk.
Soda Nitrate and Sulph, Class K, owner's risk.
Granite Slabs, rough, Class 3, carrier's risk; and 4, owner's risk.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
JAMES M. SMITH, Chairman.
R. A. BACON, Secretary.
apr16—d1aw4w fri

SEE THIRD AND FOURTH PAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eye it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR SALE.

LARGE AND FINE SELECTION OF TOILET Soaps Must be closed out. Benjamin Bro's, 88 Whitehall street. 496 apr23—3t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A BEEF, 1 fine three gallon milk cow, Apply at 24 Brick street. 493 apr23 dlt

OUR ENTIRE FIXTURES, CONSISTING OF Canisters, fine Coffee Mill and Roaster, Scales, Show-Cases, etc., all new and in A1 Order, are offered very low. Benjamin Bros., 88 Whitehall street. 496 apr23—3t

LARGE LOT OF EMPTY SUGAR BARRELS, also Lard Tierces and Boxes, cheap, at Benjamin Bros., 88 Whitehall street. 495 apr23—3t

WE MUST CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE Stock of Groceries, etc., by the first of May and will sell regardless of cost. This is positive, and no humbug. Convince yourself. Benjamin Bros., 88 Whitehall. 496 apr2—3t

WANTED.

WANTED—TO SELL SOME NEARLY NEW Furniture and Dishes. Enquire at 30 Peachtree street. 491 apr23—dlt

PARTNER WANTED WITH CASH CAPITAL of $3,000 to $5,000, to enter a well established first-class business. A good opening for any one wishing to come to Atlanta. Address, A. L. B., Constitution office. 482 apr23—3t

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING Salesman to sell liquors in the South for a Kentucky house. One acquainted with the trade preferred. Must come well recommended as to character and ability. Address, with recommendations, T. M., Letter Carrier No. 1, Louisville, Ky. 469 apr23—1w

WANTED—A GOOD COOK—WHITE OR colored, to go five miles in the country by railroad. Apply at 35 Broad street. 472 apr2—2t

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF Milk Dairy. Name wages exclusive of Board. Home furnished. Location three miles from Augusta, Ga., on Georgia railroad. Address J. M. Anderson, 19 Jackson St., Augusta, Ga. 454 apr21—3t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FOUR ROOM COTTAGE, $12.50, 270 Rawson street. Apply to H. A. Boynton, 28 Alabama street. 480 apr23—3t

FOR RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, CHEAP, to unobjectionable parties. Apply to A. G. Morton, 116 Whitehall street. 24 apr4—dtf fri

FOR RENT—STORE No. 51 PEACHTREE Street. This building is 31 by 100 feet, has front and rear entrance, is fitted up for and well adapted to wholesale and retail dry goods. For terms apply to J. W. English, 35 Broad street. 71 dec8—dtf

LOST.

LOST—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF Evans' chapel, one pair of Gold-frame Spectacles, single temples, with octagon glasses in them. The finder will be well rewarded by bringing them to No. 10 Marietta street or to this office, and confer a lasting favor on an old lady. W. A. Haynes. 419 apr23—dlt

TRADE S.S.S. MARK.

Enquire for a small book called

'THE YOUNG MAN'S FRIEND.'

It may be the mistake of your life not to do so.

If your Druggist cannot supply it, send to the undersigned and it will be mailed to you in a sealed envelope.

IT IS FREE TO ALL.

For further information address

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMP'Y,
Key Box 3,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
apr16—dtf

In addition to our stock of

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

We have this week received another supply, among which are
Amputating Cases, full sets,
Steam Atomizers for throat diseases.
Hard Rubber Atomizers
Cupping Instruments and Glasses.
Kinloch's, Gouley's and Maisonneuve's Urethrotomes.
Obstetrical Instruments of all kinds.
Pessaries, Rubber, Silver-plated and Steel
Catheters and Bougies.
Speculae of all kinds.
Stethescopes, Fever Thermometers, Dressing Forceps, Gum Lancets, etc.
From the best manufacturers in this country, which we sell at New York prices.

D. B. PLUMB & CO.'S,
26 Whitehall street.

For the Season.

Fine Toilet Powder, Puffs and Puff Boxes and Plumb's Choice Cologne, the most delicate and grateful.

D. B. PLUMB & CO.,
26 Whitehall street.
Jan2—dtf

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ELECTRICITY, MOVEMENTS, WATER-CURE.

178 West Peters Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

THIS IS THE ONLY MEDICAL INSTITUTE South where all kinds of Chronic Diseases are scientifically treated by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians of both sexes. All healthful and invigorating BATHING PROCESSES in existence—together with MACHINE-MOVEMENTS, Electricity, etc., are here scientifically applied, according to DISEASED CONDITIONS and TEMPERAMENT of each patient. No EMPIRIC or ROUTINE practice pursued—and no DRUG MEDICINES used in treating the sick. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEY, and SKIN-DISEASES, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, PARALYSIS, and diseases peculiar to the REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS are here treated with greater success than by any other process of treatment known. Treatment especial boon for Invalid Ladies. Exclusive Lady's Department—in charge of experienced Lady Physician. Institute beautifully situated upon one of the most elevated and healthful positions in Atlanta. Street Cars run by the door every half hour.

For Catalogue and further information address either Dr. U. O. ROBERTSON,
Or Mrs. U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
sep10 d1y wed fri sun 2 for thp Atlanta, Ga.

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX
Columbus, Ga.
SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST
SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS
BALL SEWING THREAD
1878 1879
Production Doubled. Again Doubled.
47 dec12—deodly fri

MEN'S AND BOYS'
FINE STRAW HATS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At New York Prices
SCHINDLER & ABRAHAM,
10 Whitehall Street.

ORDERS SOLICITED—NEW YORK JOBBING Prices Guaranteed to Merchants.
228 apr11—d2w

THE NEW ANÆSTHETIC.

GO TO DR RIGGS, DENTIST, CORNER OF Broad and Marietta Streets, and try the New Anæsthetic, pleasant to take, and safer than Nitrous Oxide Gas, Chloroform or Sulphuric Ether. Persons are able to take this that cannot take the other Anæsthetics. No Pain. No Headache. No Nausea. 456 apr21—1m

PATENT MEDICINES.

FOUND!

A REMEDY THAT IS A SURE AND EFfectual cure for all diseases of the Blood, Skin, Scrofula, Cancer in its worst form, White Swelling, Catarrh, Cancer of the womb and all Chronic Sores, no matter of how long standing; we guarantee a cure if our remedies are used according to directions.

Smith's Scrofula Syrup
AND
Star Curine.

With these two medicines combined, we have cured hundreds of cases of the different diseases mentioned above.

Smith's Scrofula Syrup

is an internal remedy, one of the best blood purifiers now known to the American people.

Star Curine

is an external remedy; by applying it on the outside and taking Smith's Scofula Syrup, your case will be easy cure. If you will call on or address us we will take pleasure in showing you hundreds of certificates from parties living in this State that you are well acquainted with, that have been cured sound and well by using Star Curine and Smith's Scrofula Syrup. If you are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases do not think your case will get well without treatment; do not delay; the sooner you get to using our two remedies, the sooner you will be restored to health and happiness.

Call on Daniel & Marsh at once, before it is too late, and get a bottle of Smith's Scrofula Syrup and Star Curine

Read the following certificates:

January 19, 1879.

Messrs. Daniel & Marsh, 13 Kimball House, Atlanta:

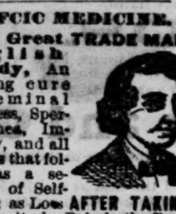
Gentlemen: This is to certify that we have tried Smith's Scrofula Syrup in several old chronic cases of Catarrh, Cancer, Sore Legs, etc., and we cheerfully recommend it to the public as the best, safest and most reliable blood purifier that can be used for all diseases for which it is recommended.

Respectfully,
R. HARTMAN & Co.

All communications should be addressed to DANIEL & MARSH, sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, 13 Kimball House, Atlanta.

202 feb11—dtf wed fri sun

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.



TRADE MARK The Great TRADE MARK English Remedy, An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' block, DETROIT, MICH. Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by all druggists. Sold in Atlanta at Wholesale and Retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR. 1284 oct11—d&w

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Warner's Safe Pills are an immediate stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and are useful at times in nearly all diseases to cause a free and regular action of the Bowels. The best antidote for all Malarial Poison. Price, 25 cents a Box.

Warner's Safe Nervine quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, Prevents Epileptic Fits, and is the best remedy for Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drinking, over-work, mental shocks, and other causes. It relieves the pains of all diseases and is never injurious to the system. The best of all Nervines. Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50 cts. and $1.

SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE
SAFE DIABETES CURE
SAFE BITTERS
SAFE NERVINE
SAFE PILLS

WARNER'S Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. Warner & Co.
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Send for pamphlet and testimonials.

READ! SAVE THYSELF

658 feb1—d24m sun wed fri &wky24m A

LAW CARDS.

JAMES G. ZACHRY,
(Of Georgia,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
References—J. B. Gordon, B. H. Hill, O. A. Lochrane, A. R. Lawton. 445 mar26—d1tm

G. T. BARTLETT, of Monticello. C. L. BARTLETT, of Macon, Ga.

G. T. & C. L. BARTLETT,
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311 mar18—d5m

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Collections and Commercial Law
EXCLUSIVELY.
7½ CENTENNIAL BUILDING,
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Will practice in the Federal and State Courts.
378 dec16—dtf

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Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit, in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and elsewhere when specially retained. 000 nov22—dtf

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Cor. Loyd and Alabama Streets, opp. Ga Depot,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
590 aug '79 d1y

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543 mar28—dtf

DRS. WARNOCK & DELBRIDGE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office, Room No. 2, in J. T. Grant's Building, over Austell & Mangum, Broad street, cor. Marietta.
Special attention given to the treatment of Malarial and Chronic Diseases of Females and Children, by J. T. Warnock. 365 feb18—d6m

TRAMMELL HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.
J. G. TRAMMELL, Proprietor,
Late of the Piedmont House, Gainesville, Ga This House is within fifty steps of Depot, Porters always at trains. mar3—dt dh

SPECIAL SUNDAY SCHEDULE

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., January 29, 1880.

Commencing Sunday next, February 1st, 1880.

A SPECIAL CHURCH TRAIN will be run over this Road as follows:

Leave Covington	8 00 a m
Leave Conyers	8 30 a m
Leave Lithonia	8 46 a m
Leave Stone Mountain	9 05 a m
Leave Clarkston	9 20 a m
Leave Decatur	9 31 a m
Arrive Atlanta	10 00 a m
Leave Atlanta	1 30 p m
Leave Decatur	1 51 p m
Leave Clarkston	2 01 p m
Leave Stone Mountain	2 16 p m
Leave Lithonia	2 34 p m
Leave Conyers	2 48 p m
Arrive Covington	3 16 p m

E. R. DORSEY,
General Passenger Agent.
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

Papers at Decatur, Stone Mountain, Lithonia, Conyers and Covington, having contracts with the road will copy. 624 jan30—dtf

Westminster Hotel.

16TH STREET, EAST OF UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
Unsurpassed in All Its Appointments.
THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.
822 mar17—d3m wed fri sun

THE PERSUASIVE COWHIDE

Produces a Sensation on Whitehall Street.

Yesterday about noon Whitehall street, near the corner of Alabama, was the scene of a lively cowhiding affair. Although the performance was of short duration, it nevertheless attracted considerable attention, and was witnessed by about two scores of people who happened to be in that locality. When the curtain arose the whip was in the hands of Henry Sandman, who was using it in a rapid manner upon the face and shoulders of Mr. Steinheimer. Before many blows were passed Mr. Sandman dropped his whip and struck Mr. Steinheimer with his fist. As soon as the well-seasoned weapon had passed from the hands of Mr. Sandman, Mr. Steinheimer picked it up and the affair came to a close by friends interfering. With the view of doing each of the participants full justice in a report of the affair, we furnish these statements below:

HENRY SANDMAN'S STATEMENT.

About two months ago Mr. Steinheimer came to me and dunned me for a balance that I owed him. I did not pay him. Previously I had informed his partner that I would pay the indebtedness at any time that he would bring the bill over. This morning while at work I found that Steinheimer had posted the bill in his windo, with "D B" in red letters beneath. I went to him and politely asked him to have the bill taken out of the window. To my request he answered that he would take it out when he got ready. I then drew a cowhide and hit him several licks in the face. As I stepped back I dropped the cowhide and struck him with my fist. He then picked up the cowhide and threatened to hit me with it. He did not do so, however, and we separated, leaving the matter in that shape.

MR. STEINHEIMER'S STATEMENT.

It appears as follows: Some time in June, 1879, Mr. Sandman purchased a pair of shoes at my store, which have not been paid for up to the present time. Being tired of dunning Mr. Sandman, I placed his account in my window, at which Mr. Sandman took exception. Upon my very politely refusing to take the account from the window unless settled, Mr. Sandman drew forth a cowhide, and would have succeeded in inflicting very serious injuries on me, "but Mr. Sandman reckoned without his host." I succeeded in taking the cowhide away from Mr. Sandman, and thus the affair was settled so far as the parties concerned in it.

The recorder will settle the balance between them to-day.

ALL AROUND US.

Griffin, Savannah, Opelika, Conyers, Franklin, Etc.

OPELIKA, ALA., April 22.—Mrs. Fletcher, sister of Captain J. O. Burton, died here yesterday.——During the storm here on the morning of 21st instant, three mules were killed by lightning.——Since the revival commenced here, one hundred and forty accessions have been made to the Baptist and Methodist churches.

GRIFFIN, April 22.—The late cold spell has proven much more disastrous than the public imagined. Mr. W. W. Woodruff says $3,000 will not cover his loss on pears and peaches killed by the frost. The crop of both these fruits on his celebrated farm is a total failure. Last year he suffered a similar loss.

EUFAULA, ALA., April 21.—Mr. Tom Harrell shot and killed a Mr. Weaver on or near the plantation of Mr. William Doughtie, a few miles from town, on Sunday evening. A coroner's inquest was held, and their verdict was that Harrell killed Weaver in order to save the life of his sister, who is the wife of Weaver. No trial of his case has been had, and it is not yet clear that it was a case of self defense.

LEESBURG, April 20.—A terrible storm of wind, rain, hail and lightning occurred here to-day. The rain was said by some to have been the hardest they ever saw fall. It washed the gardens and fields badly. Houses, fences and trees were leveled with the ground. The lightning struck a chimney of the Lindsay house (a hotel), injuring several rooms and stunning and burning slightly a young lady, an occupant of one of the rooms.

CONYERS, April 22.—Cotton is coming up. The gardens, fruit and wheat were not materially injured by the frosts of last week.——His Honor Judge Speer is expected here to-morrow to try the quo warranto case of Swann vs. Hardin.——The Odd Fellows will have a glorious time next Monday.——There is some stir in county politics, but nothing definite has turned up.——Dr. J. A. Stewart is prominently mentioned as a candidate for the state senatorship.

ATHENS, April 21.—The Knights of Honor—grand lodge—met here this morning in the opera-house. The address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Calvin Johnson. There will be a banquet this evening at Hunnicutt's hall.——An accident occurred last afternoon on the Georgia railroad below Lexington. It was caused by the widening of the track. No one was hurt, and trains are running again as usual.

FRANKLIN, April 20.—The workmen are progressing rapidly with our college building. Our school numbers over one hundred and thirty, and is the pride of our town. No spirituous liquors are sold in town, and there is not a grog shop in this county.——The farmers are complaining of a fly that is damaging the wheat. Corn is beginning to make a show and cotton seed is still being planted.——A heavy rain last night stops the plowing for a few days.——As yet, politics have not assumed a definite shape.——The editor of the Franklin News is recovering from an attack of pneumonia.——Two thirds of the peach crop was killed by the late frost and freezes.

EASTMAN, April 21.—We had the heaviest rain here yesterday that we have seen fall in many a day. The streets were fairly flooded, the sewers amounting to almost nothing for such a quanity of water. Some of the bridges over ditches were washed away; gardens were washed up and some cotton also.——The negro, Charlie Powell, who has been confined in jail here for killing another negro, a week or two since, was sent to day, in the custody of the sheriff, to McVille on the Macon and Brunswick road, where the deed was committed.——The boys have received part of their instruments for the brass-band, and contemplate getting a music teacher here soon to instruct them.

CUTHBERT, April 21.—The spring fights opened yesterday, in which two young lawyers were the chief actors. No damage to life, limb or property was done, and both came out safe.——The Cuthbert amateur club is preparing to give an entertainment one night during the session of the press convention, which convenes next month. The performances heretofore given by this club have always been successful, and there is no reason to believe but that this will be the same, as there is some good material in the organization.——A very heavy rain occurred yesterday, and considerable damage to the crops have been reported. The rain was of short duration, but a considerable volume of water fell.——Cotton chopping seems to claim the attention of the farmers. Labor is scarce and commands good wages.

SAVANNAH, April 21.—Governor Colquitt addressed the Sunday-school celebration at Springfield, Effingham county, on Monday. There were 1,500 people out. The address was received with enthusiasm. R. B. Reppard, the Vincent of south Georgia, was present.——The city is crowded with strangers.——Lester is developing strength in the race for governor.——A gentleman who refuses to allow his name to be given to the public, a few days since lifted a $8,000 mortgage on the Monumental Methodist church here. This frees it from debt. It is thought that Robert McIntyre is the man.——The weather is cool for the present, attributed to the presence of so many Cincinnatians.——L. B. Davis, long a resident of Atlanta, is keeping a book-store here. His sons, Clark and Lucien, run the store, while he preaches and practices law.——Delegates are pouring in to the Baptist convention, which meets to-morrow.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

This organization is now well under way and very hopeful. It has already about two hundred members, and the following officers have been duly elected and will serve. Other churches will have representatives before many days:

Honorary president, Mrs. A. H. Colquitt; acting president, to be elected.

Vice presidents: from the First Presbyterian church, Mrs. Wm. Tuller; from Trinity church, Mrs. Judge Hammond; from the Fifth Baptist, Mrs. M. E. Howe; St. Philip's church, Miss Rosa Wright; from the children's Cold Water band, Mrs. J. G. Thrower; from the Blue Ribbon association, Mrs. J. Norcross.

Recording secretary, Mrs. E. M. Hammond.

Corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. E. Ozburn.

Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. R. Hammond.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., April 22, 1880.

Rome circuit	8	Brunswick circuit	2
Cherokee circuit	14	Eastern circuit	9
Augusta circuit	9	Northern circuit	2
Middle circuit	7	Atlanta circuit	13
Ocmulgee circuit	15		

ROME CIRCUIT.

No. 8. Argument concluded.

No. 9. Hill, administrator vs. Sheibley. Complaint from Floyd. Argued. R. D. Harvey; Forsyth & Hoskinson, for plaintiff in error. J. Branham, contra.

No. 11. Kinard et. al. vs. Sanford. Complaint, from Floyd. Forsyth & Reece; J. H. Hoskinson, for plaintiffs in error. J. Branham; Hamilton Yancey, contra.

At the commencement of the argument Mr. Branham, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m., to-morrow.

The City Court of Atlanta.

HON. RICHARD H. CLARK, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The city court of Atlanta met at the usual hour yesterday morning with Hon. Richard H. Clark, judge presiding. The following business was transacted during the day's session:

State vs. Thomas Brown, larceny from the house, two cases, acquitted in first case and found guilty in second. Sentenced to serve a term of twelve months on the public works.

An order for supersedeas was taken in the cases of Herman Bohnefeld and W. D. Tant, and a motion for a new trial set down to be heard May 3d.

Court then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. GEO. HILLYER, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The superior court of Fulton county met at the usual hour yesterday morning, with Hon. George Hillyer on the bench, and during the day's session transacted the following business:

Several of the members of the bar were given leave of absence for time asked for.

George M. Nolan vs. Frank M. Micklejohn. Case reinstated on the payment, by the plaintiff of the costs to the officers of the court.

J. Lowe & Bro. vs. W. H. Harville. Case dismissed for want of prosecution.

State of Georgia vs. Edward Cox. Judgment and sentence suspended for ten days or until otherwise stated by the court.

H. K. and F. B. Thurber & Co. vs. A. M. Lewin. It appearing to the court that the claim has been settled in full, it was ordered that record of that fact be made.

Susan L. Solmonson, executrix, etc, vs. James L. Johnson, principal, and W. R. Phillips, security, W. R. Phillips, Jr., claimant. On motion ordered by the court that plaintiff be allowed to withdraw two fi fas in above stated case for purpose of levying upon property.

John Doe, on the demise of John Ellsworth, vs. Richard Roe, casual ejector, and Salina Lowry, tenant in possession. Verdict by the jury in favor of the plaintiff for premises in dispute.

Mrs. S. E. Clark vs. E. R. Sasseen, boarding house keepers' lien. On motion of counsel for desendant, it was ordered that the case be dismissed and that judgment be signed against plaintiff for costs.

James E. Monroe vs. Albert Ford, partition of land. Ordered by the court that the clerk do issue a writ of partition as prayed for by the partitioner, said writ to be directed to five freeholders of Fulton county and to be otherwise according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

M. Rich & Co. plaintiffs in fi fa. vs. Chapman and Thomson, defendants, and T. W. Denton & Co, claimants. Plaintiff gave leave to withdraw fi fas. for purpose of levying on property of defendants.

Grand and petit jurors were drawn to serve during the 5th week of the spring term of the superior court of this county.

Court then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

The following civil cases are on the court calendar:

Gooding vs. Calhoun.
Williams, Langston & Co., vs. Ligon & Reeves.
Compton vs. Cheshire.
Walace & Sons vs. Dougherty.
Lawshe vs. Irby.
Fishback vs. Alexander.
Ratteree vs. Everett.
Murphy vs. Mills, trustee.
Lowry vs. Hill.

Postmasters Must not Buy Goods or Pay Debts in Postage Stamps.

A short time since complaint was made to Captain John Frey, chief special agent, Atlanta division, that a certain party or parties were flooding the country in the neighborhood of Gainesville, Ga., with postage stamps in payment of debts and in purchase of goods. The legitimate business of the Gainesville office was in consequence suffering to an alarming extent; in fact, the revenues of the office were so sadly reduced that it became a painful question for consideration whether General Longstreet would be able to indulge in the luxury of ice in the cooler during the ensuing summer. On the 18th instant the case was placed in the hands of Special Agent Redmond, who on Monday proceeded to Gainesville and very soon learned enough to satisfy him that Mr. Pleasant Short, postmaster at Ivy Log, Union county, Georgia, was the guilty party, whereupon he caused his arrest and upon being arraigned before United States Commissioner Harrison at Gainesville, yesterday, the facts presented were too much for him and pleading guilty he was bound over in the sum of $250 for his appearance at the September term of the United States court.

The Williams, Birnie & Co. Complications.

Southern Christian Advocate.

The friends of Mr. George W. Williams will be gratified to learn that the numerous suits brought against him in consequence of the rash speculations of his New York partner, are being satisfactorily adjusted. During Mr. Williams's recent nervous prostration, a committee of his friends, composed of our best bankers and merchants, united in their efforts for an adjustment of the vexatious and complicated suits. Mr. Williams would not listen to a compromise until his character had been fully vindicated in the courts. Although Mr. W.'s fortune may be impaired, we are glad to know that his character and good name stand clear and unimpeached.

The Y. M. C. A. Convention.

The Atlanta boys returned Wednesday from the Savannah convention of the Young Men's Christian association. We give below a synopsis of the report that was read before the convention by the general secretary, on the work in Atlanta:

Brethren—It is with humble gratitude that I say to you that the "Master" has done a wonderful work for us since our last Y. M. C. A. convention. By referring to our last report you will see that we had 250 members, and in this we only claim 200. The loss is due to the fact that we cut our membership down to 165 on account of indifference, which arose doubtless from not having a general secretary. We also reported but 12 working members who conducted the following services: At the jail, hall, Benevolent Home and rolling mill; also that the average attendance at hall was only 35. At present we have 200 members, divided as follows: 195 active and 21 associate. Out of the 195 active members we have 38 working members. (We mean by working members, those that will pray in public, visit and sit up with the sick, conduct cottage prayer meetings, or in a word that will do anything that they are called on to do.) Out of the 38 working members, we have 15 that use personal effort in the work. We have four devotional committees, whose duties it is to visit and sit up with the sick, conduct cottage services, visit the poor, and look after the young men who come in to our city from other cities and country towns. In the last 8 months we have visited about 150 sick persons, furnished about 20 nurses, who sit up 35 nights with the sick. Had several conversions in the rooms. The reading rooms are not as good as we desire and intend to make them.

We would suggest that if any of our people have a picture, or books, magazines, papers, etc., that they are through with, that they give them to the Y. M. C. A. of Atlanta. They are doing a noble work and desire assistance.

TALK WITH GENERAL STEEDMAN.

What He Thinks of the Political Situation—The Singular Birth-Mark on Parson Brownlow.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

A representative of the Enquirer had a social chat with General Steedman, "Old Chicamauga," yesterday afternoon that was of a very interesting character. The general keeps himself thoroughly posted in national as well as state politics, and as his sources of information are first-class, and as he is always able to give sound reasons for the faith that is in him, his opinions are of value. The general believes:

That Grant will be the next republican nominee.

That Blaine will not accept the second place on the ticket with him.

That Tilden has no chance of receiving the democratic nomination, because he cannot unite the factions in New York.

That Thurman will receive the support of Ohio in the convention.

That it would be injudicious to oppose Grant with Hancock, because if it were made a contest between military men, the people would follow the leader with the greatest prestige.

That either Jewett or Fields will be the nominee of the Cincinnati convention.

While speaking of General Hancock, General Steedman said that his record in Louisiana was first-class, and he also averred that the fact that General Hancock was in command of the department in which Mrs Surratt was hung would not militate against him, as he had nothing to do with the execution, the immediate commander in that case being General Hartranft, now governor of Pennsylvania. General Steedman further said that if General Hancock had been nominated at Baltimore instead of Greeley, his friends would have read a letter from the archbishop of Baltimore releasing him from all blame for Mrs. Surratt's execution.

While incidently relating some war reminiscences, General Steedman said that while he was in command at Chattanooga he was visited by the notorious Parson Brownlow, who became his guest. One day while changing his underclothing, the parson exhibited to him a most singular birth-mark on his body. It was a perfectly formed snake not coiled or yet extended but curved as serpents are often seen. It was of a red color, and with every feature so distinct that the indentations for the eyes were plainly visible. Said the general: "Physiologists, I presume, can readily explain the cause of the singular mark, but I am at a loss to understand how his whole nature became so serpentine as it was. Venomous, vindictive and cunning he had as much snake as human nature in his composition." The head of the snake in question was just under the parson's left breast. The body of the reptile extended down over his ribs, and was about six or eight inches long.

Given Up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."—Salem Post.

A Great Discovery by a Great Man.

This, primarily, is what Warner's Safe Nervine is. The great man is one of the most famous living physicians. He found a harmless remedy for all kinds of pains, others improved it, and the final result is, the Safe Nervine now manufactured only by H. H. Warner & Co.

658 feb1—d24m sun wed fri &w24m 2dp

—During the late British elections a pamphlet was largely circulated in Midlothian, entitled "Political Achievements of the Earl of Dalkeith" (Mr. Gladstone's opponent). It was neatly gotten up and when opened was found to contain some thirty blank pages.

H. CASTLEMAN,
STOCK, BOND AND MONEY BROKER,

No. 3 Pryor Street, In Kimball House.

Invest Your Money Safely.

I TAKE THE LIBERTY OF CALLING THE attention of parties desiring to make investments to the great advantages to be derived from buying securities paying A REGULAR STATED INTEREST. SUCH AS FIRST-CLASS BONDS.

I can furnish such in limited quantities. Good Bonds are scarce and hard to get. Parties holding good Bonds are slow to part with them, not knowing where they can safely reinvest their money.

H. CASTLEMAN.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 22, 1880.

The following prices are quotable to-day:

EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	½	Selling	¼ prem
BONDS—			
Georgia 4s	99@100	Sav. City 5s, new	78@ 80
Georgia 6s	108@110	Macon City	85@ 90
Georgia 7s	111@113	Columbus City	72@ 75
Ga. 7s gold	112@114	Ga. R. R. 6s	103@105
Georgia 8s	114@115	Central R. R. 7s	110@112
Western R.R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	W. & A. RR. Lessees; 10 per ct. income bonds	115@120
Atlanta 6s	102@104	Ala. Class A 2 to	
Atlanta W'tr 7s	107@109	5	58@ 60
Atlanta City, 7s	107@ 09		
Atlanta City 8s	111@113	do. Class A small	58@ 60
Atlanta 10s	114@116	do. Class B 5s	90@ 91
Augusta City 7s	104@106	do. Class C 2 to 5	72@ 73
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	103@105	South Wes R.R.	105@107
Central R. R.	92@ 94	Atlanta St. R.R.	102@105
A. & W. P. R. R.	116@118		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 22—Noon.—Stocks lower. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.84; short $4.86½. Governments steady. State Bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Evening.—Money 5@6. Exchange $4.84¼. Governments quiet and firm; new fives 103⅛; four and a half per cents 108⅝; four per cents 107. State Bonds nominal.

Stocks closed weak and lower.

N. Y. Central	131¼	Chicago & N.W.	94⅞
Erie	43	do. Preferred	108¾
Lake Shore	107⅝	Rock Island	192
Illinois Central	106	Western Union	106¾
N C & St. L.	72½	Union Pacific	89
Pittsburg	111¼	N. J. Central	78
Louisville & Nash.	137		
BONDS—			
Ala. Class A to 5	56¼	Ala. Class B 5s	75
do. Class A small	65	do. Class C 2 to 5	70

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin......$101,762,120 Currency......$6,182,416

LONDON, April 22—2:00 p.m.—Erie 44⅞. Specie decrease £8,200.

PARIS, April 22—2:00 p. m.—Rentes 83f. 37½c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 22, 1880.

New York—Futures remained quiet and steady during the greater part of the day. At the opening the market was lower; later on it moved a fraction higher, but finally declined and closed steady at losses ranging from six to ten points. Spots declined 1-16c, making 11⅞ for middlings. Net receipts for five days amount to 30,144 bales; exports 45,800 bales; stock 675,861 bales; sales today for future delivery 107,000 bales.

Liverpool — Futures closed firmer. Spots—Uplands 6 15 16d; Orleans 7d; sales 7,000 bales, of which 5,800 were American.

Nothing of especial interest transpired in the local market to-day. Speculators are watching things carefully, however, and are prepared for any emergency. The spot market is very quiet and dealers report very few transactions. Receipts to-day 9 bales, all by wagon. Our quotations remain unchanged as follows: Middlings 11¼c; low middlings 11c; good ordinary 10¼c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	9
Air Line Railroad	—
Georgia Railroad	—
Central Railroad	—
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	—
Total	9
Receipts previously	104,407
Total	104,416
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	104,665

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to day	
Shipments previously	95,266
Total	95,266
Stock on hand	9,399

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	5,640
Same day last year	3,510
Showing an increase of	2,130
Net receipts for five days	30,441
Same days last year	30,433
Showing an increase of	11

COTTON FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

NEW YORK, April 22, 1880.

TIME.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
10:17	11.67@11.73	11.74@11.75	11.85@11.86	11.94@11.95	12.02@12.03	11.78@11.79	11.27@11.28	10.99@11.00	10.95@10.96
10:40	11.67@11.74	11.73@11.74	11.84@11.85	11.95@11.96	12.03@12.04	11.78@11.79	11.25@11.27	10.99@11.00	10.96@10.99
11:29	11.75@11.77	11.79@11.80	11.92@11.93	12.02@12.03	12.09@12.11	11.82@11.83	....	....	....
12:35	11.78@11.80	11.79@11.80	11.92@11.93	12.02@12.08	12.09@12.10	11.82@11.83	11.30@11.3?	11.05......	11.07@11.09
1:30	11.77@11.7?	11.78@11.80	11.89@11.90	12.00@12.01	12.06@12.07	11.79@11.80	....	....	....
2:37	11 68......	11.69......	11.8?@11.84	11.94@11.95	12.00@12.01	11.75@11.77	11.22@11.23	10.98@10.99	10.96@10.97
3:17	11.68@11.69	11.71@11.72	11.83@11.84	11.95......	12.01@12.02	11.74@11.76	11.22 a 11 24	10.97@11.00	10.95@10.97

Closed steady; sales 107,000 bales.

January—10:40 a. m., 11.02; 12:35 p. m., 11.07; 2:37, 11.04@11.07.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, April 22—noon—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6 15-16; middling Orleans 7; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 21,400; American 17,700; futures, uplands low middling clause April delivery 6 13-16; April and May delivery 6 13-16; May and June delivery 6 13-16; June and July delivery 6 27-32@6 13-16; July and August delivery 6⅞; August and September delivery 6 21-32@6¾; September and October delivery 6 13-32; October and November delivery 6 13-32; November and December delivery 6 13-32; futures opened firmer.

LIVERPOOL, April 22—2:00 p. m.—Middling uplands 6 15-16; middling Orleans 7; low middling uplands 6 11-16; good ordinary uplands 6⅛; ordinary uplands 6?; uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 6 29-32; August and September delivery 6 29-32.

LIVERPOOL, April 22—4:30 p. m.—Sales of American 5,800 bales; uplands low middling clause April delivery 6 27-32; April and May delivery 6 27-32; May and June delivery 6 27-32; August and September delivery 6⅞; also 6 29-32.

LIVERPOOL, April 22—5:15 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 6 27-32; futures closed firm.

NEW YORK, April 22—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 11⅞; middling Orleans 12; sales 805 bales; net receipts 482; gross —; consolidated net receipts 5,640; exports to Great Britain 12,971; to France 201; to continent 1,277.

GALVESTON, April 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 10½; net receipts 970 bales; gross —; sales 520; stock 85,209.

NORFOLK, April 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; net receipts 1,154 bales; gross —; stock 11,245; sales 627; exports coastwise 44.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Cotton dull; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts none; gross 279 bales; sales none; stock 12,870; exports to Great Britain 1,164; coastwise 15.

BOSTON, April 22.—Cotton dull; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 11⅞; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 550 bales; gross 591; sales none; stock 13,736; exports to Great Britain 362.

WILMINGTON, April 22.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¼; low middlings 10⅞; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 59 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 3,805.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 12⅛; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 160 bales; gross 195; sales to spinners 303; stock 15,982.

SAVANNAH, April 22.—Cotton steady; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 440 bales; gross —; sales 200; stock 19,046.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Cotton steady; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 10⅞; net receipts 989 bales; gross 1,238; sales 3,000; stock 220,931; exports to Great Britain 5,392; to continent 1,277; coastwise 719.

MOBILE, April 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 528 bales; gross —; sales 400; stock 34,699; exports to Great Britain 451; coastwise 200

MEMPHIS, April 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11½; net receipts 393 bales; shipments 1,140; sales 650; stock 80,573.

AUGUSTA, April 22. Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10½; net receipts 26 bales; shipments —; sales 249.

CHARLESTON April 22.—Cotton steady; middlings 12¼; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 328 bales; gross —; sales 500; stock 26,610; exports coastwise 11.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 22 1880.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1880.

TIME	WHEAT. MAY.	WHEAT. JUNE.	CORN. MAY.	CORN. JUNE.	C. R. SIDES. MAY.	C. R. SIDES. JUNE.	MESS PORK. MAY.	MESS PORK. JUNE.	LARD. MAY.	LARD. JUNE.
9:55	112¼		36¼		5 95		$9 57½		6 80	
10:19	112⅛		36⅛		5 95		9 57½		6 80	
10:41	112¾		36⅛		5 95		9 57½		6 80	
11:06	113		36⅜		5 95		9 57½		6 80	
11:22	112¾		36⅜		5 95		9 65		6 80	
12:19	112¾	108¼	36¼		5 95		9 65		6 80	
1:08	113	108¾	36⅛		6 00		9 65		6 80	
3:15	114⅛	109¾	36¾		6 00		9 72½		6 87½	
3:32	114⅞	110¼	36⅞		6 00		9 77½		6 87½	

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Flour—Market quiet and steady; fancy $7.50; extra family $7.25; family $7.00. Wheat—Chicago—A very extraordinary advance took place in the wheat market to-day. May opened 1¼c above yesterday's close and advanced rapidly all day. Since the opening yesterday an advance of about 6c has taken place. The market seems thoroughly excited. The majority of the local operators being bears, were pretty thoroughly "salted down" by the recent advance in the market, and many others drew out altogether or got on the "right side." Spots are steady at former quotations; choice Tennessee $1.30@$1.35; Georgia wheat $1.15@$1.25. Corn—Chicago—May advanced and closed at a gain of ⅜c. There is no change in our market; we quote white 66c; yellow 63@64c. Oats—In light demand at 53@55c. Meal—67c. Grits—$4.00.

BALTIMORE, April 22—Flour more active and a shade firmer; Howard street and western superfine $3 25@$4.00; extra $4.25@$5.00; family $5 25@$6.00; city mills superfine $3.50@$4.00; extra $4.25@$5 00; family $5.75@$6.25; Rio brands $6.00@$6.25; Patapsco family $7.10. Wheat, southern firm; western active and higher, closing weak; southern red $1.20@$1.27; amber $1.30@$1.33; No. 1 Maryland $1.32; No. 2 western winter red spot and April $1.27⅜@$1.27⅜; May $1.25⅜@$1.26; June $1.21⅜@$1.23⅜; July $1.14@$1.14¼; August $1.10⅛. Corn, southern firm and higher; western firm and higher but neglected; southern white 55@56; yellow 51. Oats steady and in good demand, southern 41@43; western white 41@42; western mixed 40@40½; Pennsylvania 41@42.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $5.25@$5.60; good to choice extra $5.65@$7.00 Wheat 1@2c better, closing strong with a moderate export and large speculative business; ungraded red $1.31. Corn opened 1@1½c better and closed with the advance partly lost; ungraded 54½@56. Oats heavy and 2@3c lower; No. 3 41. Hops dull; yearlings 7@18.

CINCINNATI, April 22—Flour firmer but not quotably higher; family $5.00@$5.30; fancy $5.35@$6.35. Wheat scarce, firm and higher; prime red $1.14⅛@$1.15. Corn active, firm and higher; No. 2 mixed 40½@41. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 mixed 35@35½.

CHICAGO, April 22—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.11⅜@$1.11¾; No. 3 do. 99@$1.00. Corn strong and higher at 36⅞. Oats in fair demand and higher at 29⅝.

ST. LOUIS, April 22—Flour stronger; choice $4.87½; family $4 70. Wheat opened higher, advanced and closed lower; No. 2 red fall $1.13; No. 3 do. $1.08. Corn opened higher but declined to 33. Oats higher at 30.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22—Flour dull; superfine $4.00@$4.12½; high grades $5.12½@$5 87½. Corn quiet and weak; mixed 48@51. Oats 41@42.

LOUISVILLE, April 22—Flour dull; family $4.75; fancy $5.75@$6.00. Wheat quiet at $1.00@$1 05. Corn quiet at 42½@43. Oats dull at 37.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Lime—Market steady—In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 90c; less than car-loads $1.00 is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.25@$2.50; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcimed"), car-load lots, $2.50; in smaller quantities $2.75@$3.00; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.50 ℔ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.75@$3.000 ℔ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ℔ bbl.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Paper—The market is firm and active. Prices are steady. Manilla paper No. 1 11@11½c ℔ ℔; No. 2 7½@8½c ℔ ℔; No. 3 7@8c ℔ ℔; wrapping 5@6c ℔ ℔; straw 3¼@4½c ℔ ℔; burlap bags for corn, new, 9@10c; for wheat, 10@11c; bran bags 15@18.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Leather—Market firm at unchanged figures. Trade in boots and shoes is reported reasonably active for the season; hemlock sole, good, 28@29c; hemlock G. D. 26@27c; hemlock P. D. 22@24c; white oak sole firm at 40@45c; harness leather 35@38.

ATLANTA, April 22—Hides—In active demand. Quotations rule firm: dry flint 14@14½; dry salt 13@14; wet salted 8@8¼. Furs are in fair demand at former prices: minks, good, 25@60; otter $2.00@$5.00; beaver $1.00@$2.50; coon 10@35; musk rat 5@10.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Plastering Hair—Active: Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Hay—Steady at quotations; choice Timothy $1.30; choice mixed $1.20@$1.25; prime mixed $1.15.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Salt—Liverpool $1.30; Virginia in white sacks as follows: Kannawah $1.10; Holston $1.45.

NEW YORK, April 22—Wool dull; domestic fleece 50@65; pulled 33@62; unwashed 18@42; Texas 21@38.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Wool—In active demand and firm; washed 40@45; unwashed 25@35; burry 15@20c.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Peas—Market supplied; stock 85@90c; white $1.45@$1.50.

NEW YORK, April 22—Rosin quiet at $1.35@$1.40. Turpentine steady at 33.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Tallow—Market firm at 6c.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Rye—None on market.

ATLANTA, April 22 —Wheat Bran—95@97c.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Chicago—The general market advanced to-day. Clear Rib Sides—There is nothing new in this market; trade quiet at 7⅛@7¼. Mess Pork—Chicago—May opened 15 points higher and advanced, closing at a gain for the day of 30 points. Hog receipts 23,000. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 10@10½; sides 7¾; shoulders 6; plain shoulders none. Lard—Steady; tierces, leaf, 9c; refined 8½c; kegs, cans and buckets 9c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22—Pork quiet at $11.00. Lard firmer; tierces 7⅝; kegs 8¼. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, loose 4⅛; packed 4⅜@4⅝; clear ribs 6⅛; clear sides 6⅞. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5; clear ribs 7¼; clear sides 7⅝@7¾. Sugar-cured hams easier; canvassed 9@10½.

CINCINNATI, April 22 - Pork stronger at $9.75@$10 00. Lard in fair demand and higher at 6.80. Bulk meats in good demand and tending upward; shoulders 3.90; clear ribs 6⅛; clear sides 6⅜. Bacon in fair demand and firm; shoulders 4⅜; clear ribs 6⅞; clear sides 7⅜.

LOUISVILLE, April 22—Pork dull and nominal at $11.00. Lard quiet; choice leaf in tierces 6 80. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4; clear ribs 6⅛; clear sides 6⅜. Bacon steady; shoulders 4.50; clear rib 6.70; clear sides 7.25. Sugar-cured hams 9½@10½.

BALTIMORE, April 22—Provisions steady. Mess pork $11.75@$12.25. Bulk meats loose, shoulders 4½; clear rib sides 6¼; packed, shoulders 5; clear rib sides 7½. Bacon, shoulders 5¼; clear rib sides 7¾; hams 11@11½. Lard refined in tierces 8.

ST. LOUIS, April 22—Pork higher; jobbing at $10.25@10.50. Lard firmer; 6 70 bid. Bulk meats higher; shoulders 3.80; clear ribs 5.95@6; clear sides 6 15@6.20. Bacon higher: shoulders 4.40; clear ribs 6.70@6⅞; clear sides 6.90@7.

CHICAGO, April 22—Pork active, firm and higher at $9.62½@$9.65. Lard strong and higher at 6.80. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders 4; short ribs 6.20; short clear 6.35.

NEW YORK, April 22—Pork higher and more active at $10.25. Middles firmer; long clear 6⅞; short clear 7; long and short clear 6⅞. Lard higher and active at 7.20.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, April 22.—The general market rules very quiet. Coffee—Firm; Rio 15½@18; old government Java 28@30. Roasted Coffees—Quiet; old government Java 29@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Steady at quotations; standard A 10⅛@10¼; granulated 10⅝; cut loaf 11⅛@12; powdered 11@11¾; white extra C 9⅝@9¾; yellow C 8⅞@9⅛. New Orleans sugars unchanged at 8⅝@10½. Molasses—hhds 26; tierces 28; barrels 30. Syrup—New Orleans 45@60. Teas — Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 40@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English Breakfast 30@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 69; African ginger 7; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25; Crackers—milk 8@8½c; Boston butter 7½@7½c; pearl oyster 8@8½c; soda XX 5; soda XXX 5½@6; cream 7½@8; lemon 8@8½; molasses cakes 8@8½; ginger snaps 8@8½. Candy — Assorted stick 12@13c. Mackerel — No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.50@$7.00; No. 2 do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do. $4.00@$4.50. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per ℔. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60. Soda in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—Fair 7½; good 7¾; prime 8.

NEW YORK, April 22—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes 12½@15½; job lots 13½@17½. Sugar dull and weak; fair to good refining 7⅝@7¾; prime 7⅞; refined weak; demand moderate; standard A 9@9⅛. Molasses quiet; Cuba refining 50 test 3⅛@3?. Rice steady; Carolina 6⅛@7⅛; Rangoon 6@6⅝.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime 13⅛@15⅛. Sugar dull; common to good common 6⅛@7⅛; prime to choice 7¾@8⅛. Molasses quiet; common 29@35; prime to choice 40@52. Rice active; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6⅛@7⅛.

BALTIMORE, April 22—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes fair to prime 13⅛@15. Sugar quiet; A soft 9⅛.

CINCINNATI, April 22—Sugar stronger; hards 9⅞@10½; New Orleans 7½@8⅛.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Market is firm with jobbers doing a good business. Indigo, best, 90c@$1.10; madder 14@15c; Epsom salts 8@4c; bluestone 10@12c; alum 4@5; cochineal $1.10@$1.25; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 35; opium, gum, $8.00@$8 50; quinine $3.60; calomel 90c@$1.25; blue mass 75c; morphine $6.00; chloroform $1.10@$1.25. Castor oil $1.25@$1.50 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 95; boiled $1.00; coal oil 15@20; lard oil 65@80, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 65@75; lubricating oil 25@40; turpentine 50@60. White lead 10½; furniture varnish $1.25@$1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.50; furniture glue 18@25; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.75@$4.00 case of 4 dozen; putty 5@6; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10 x 16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 40 per cent; quicksilver 75; shellac 55@60. Babbitt's potash $4.50; all other brands $4.00.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Market quiet. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.25@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$3.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22—Whisky steady; western rectified $1.05@$1.10

NEW YORK, April 22—Whisky nominal at $1.11@$1.12.

LOUISVILLE, April 22—Whisky quiet at $1.04.

CINCINNATI, April 22—Whisky quiet at $1.04.

BALTIMORE, April 22—Whisky firm at $1.10.

CHICAGO, April 22—Whisky steady at $1.07.

ST. LOUIS, April 22—Whisky quiet at $1.06.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, April 22—Steady and unchanged.

Solid prints	7½@ 8
French, new designs	7½@ 8
Fine brown shirting	6 @10
¾ brown shirting, standard	6¼
⅞ " "	7½
4-4 " sheeting	8½
⅞ " drills	9
¾ bleached	6 @ 7
⅞ "	7 @10
4-4 "	8 @13½
6-oz. white osnaburgs	9¼
8-oz. " "	@11¼
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	10½
Cambrics, sharp	8½
Ticks, mattress	7½@11
" Feather	13 @20
Yarns	$1.15

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Eggs—13@13½c: demand active. Butter—Stocks light; choice roll 25@27c; medium grades 20c; common 12½@15. Poultry—Spring chickens are coming into market in small lots and command a ready sale at 22½@25c; hens 25@27½c; scarce. Dressed Poultry—In moderate demand. Sweet Potatoes—Choice yams $1.00 per bushel; ordinary 90@95c. Irish Potatoes—New crop $5.50@$6.00; old potatoes $1.75@$2.00. Dried Fruit—Market quiet; apples 7@10c; peaches nominal; peeled peaches 13c; unpeeled 5@6c. Wax—21c. Cabbage—The market is supplied at 4c. Onions—$5.00@$6.00 per barrel. Feathers—Choice white geese, 50@55c; prime 45c; common mixed 35@40c. Cheese—Choice cream 16½c. Low grades range from 12½@15c.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Market quiet and without quotable change; very common and unreliable grades 33@34; good common grades 35@37; medium 38@45; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell-road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@50c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 55c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, April 22 — Jobbers report a moderate business. The general market is steady. Horse-shoes $7.00; mule $8.00; Horseshoe nails 12½@24. Hames $6.00@$10.00. Trace-chains 60@70; good demand. Shovels $10.00@$13.00. Spades $10.50@$13.00. Axes $9.50@$11.50 per dozen. Cotton cards $5.50. Well-buckets $5.50. Cotton rope 22. Swede iron 6½c; rolled (or merchant bar) 5 rate. Haiman plow stocks in demand at $2.00; Haiman's steel plow hoes active at 9½c per pound; plow steel 7½c; cast steel 17c. Nails, basis 10d. $5.75. Powder, rifle $7.15; blasting $3.25. Bar lead 8; shot $2.00.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Apples—Choice Baldwin $5.50. Lemons—$6.0 @$6.50 per box. Oranges—Stocks are moderate; Messino per box $5.00. Pineapples—None. Bananas—Plentiful at $1.00@$2.00 per bunch. Cocoanuts—4@5c. Figs—12½@17c. Raisins per box $3.00; ½ box $1.65; ¼ box 85c. Currants — 7½@8. Cranberries—None. California Pears—None on market. Citron—22c. Almonds—22@23. Pecans — 14@15. Brazils—12½c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—17c. Peanuts—Tennessee 5½; North Carolina 6½; Virginia 7; roasted $1.75@$1.85 ℔ bushel.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Cattle—Stocks ample for present consumption: choice Tennessee 3½@4c; medium 3@3½c; Georgia cattle—In fair demand; prices range from 2¾@3. Hogs and shoats are scarce and in good demand; prices range from 4@4½c. Sheep—3@5c. supply equal to demand.

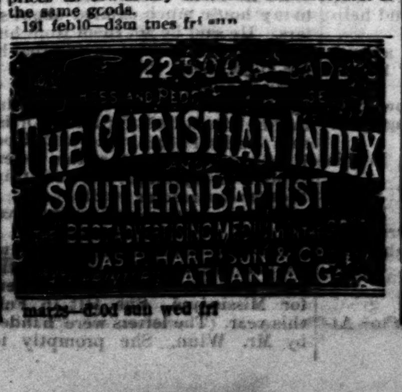
CINCINNATI, April 22—Hogs firmer; common $3.25@$4.00; light $4.10@$4.35; packing $4.00@$4.35; butchers $4.40@$4.50.

Lumber.

ATLANTA, April 22.—The lumber is active and firm. Inch boards $15.00 per M; framing $14.00; flooring $22.50@$25.00 per M; ceiling $20.00@$22.50 per M; dressed on one side $17.50; weatherboarding $17.00. Shingles—No. 1 $3.75; No. 2 $2.75. Chestnut posts 20c; cedar, sawed, 35c; hewed 30c.

RETAIL PRICES.

ATLANTA, April 22.—Spring vegetables are becoming more plentiful. Sweet Potatoes—80c per peck; Onions 10c per quart; new 5c per bunch; Cabbage 6c per pound; Turnip Salad 25c per peck; Tomatoes 25c per quart; Beets 10@15c per bunch; Green Peas 10c per quart; Beans 10c per quart; Cucumbers 5@10c each; Squashes 5@10c each; Radishes 5c. Strawberries 15@20c per quart. Eggs 15c per dozen. Spring chickens 30c; hens 35c. Butter—Choice Tennessee 30@35c.



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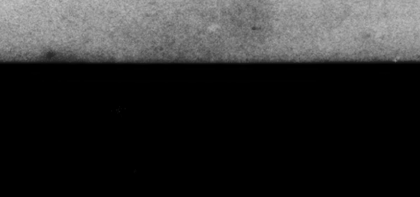

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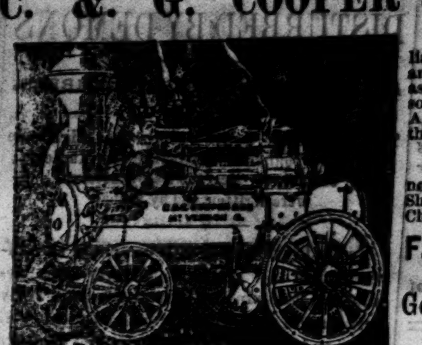

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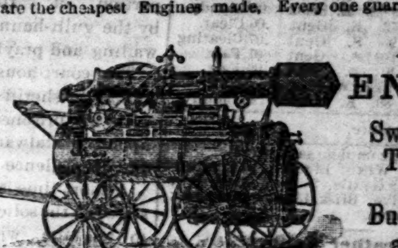

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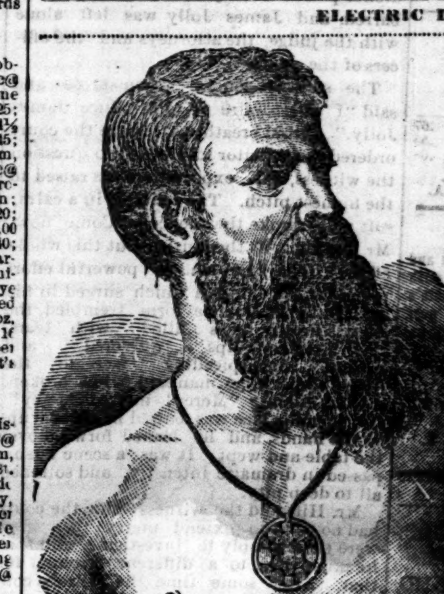

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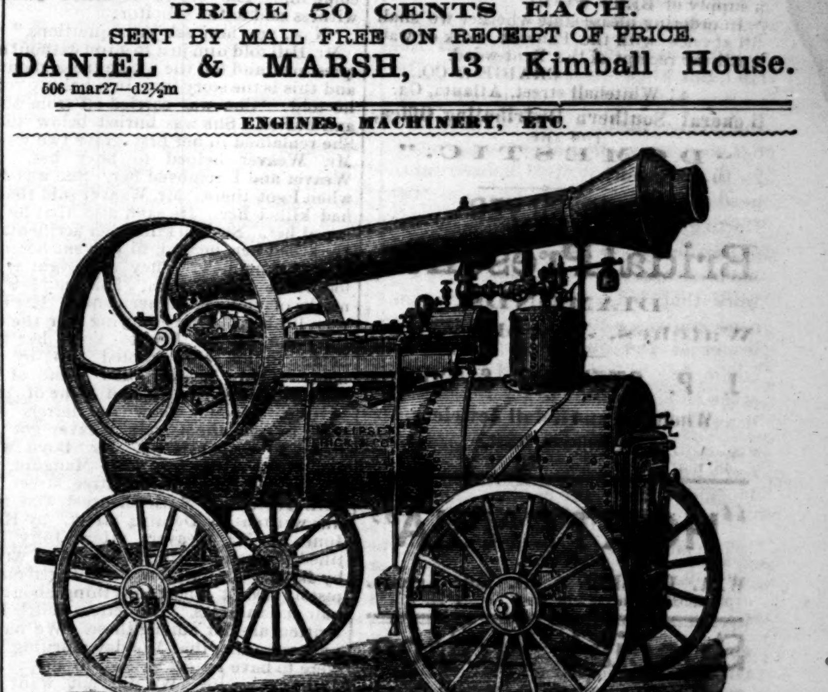

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NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF CHESTER, Thursday, April 22, at 3 p. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Thursday, April 29 at 3 p. m.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, May 8, at 3:00 p. m.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Thursday, May 13, at 8 a. m.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, May 22, at 3 p. m.

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000 feb29—dtf

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton—Middling uplands, closed in Liverpool at 6 15-16d; in New York, 11½c; in Atlanta, 11¼c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates to-day for Georgia, falling followed by rising barometer, southerly winds, stationary temperature partly cloudy weather and occasional rains.

Daily Weather Report.

Observer's Office, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
Kimball House, April 22, 10:31, p. m.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

Name of Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr ct	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.96	64	89	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	3.07	64	83	.....	Calm	.†	Fair.
Corsicana	29.77	73	85	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.87	74	91	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Indianola	29.79	75	90	S. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.08	77	73	E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29.97	73	95	S.	Gent	.07	Clearing
Montgom'ry	30.01	68	90	S.	Gent	.01	Fair.
New Orleans	29.95	75	81	S.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Pensacola	30.01	74	95	S. W.	Fresh	.†	Fair.
Savannah	30.07	63	89	E.	Light	.22	Cloudy.

†Not enough to measure.
*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
NOTE.—Force of Wind: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

Atlanta, Ga., April 22, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6:31 a m	30.12	56	87	E.	Fresh	.01	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.11	62	71	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.03	63	88	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Lt. Rain.
2.31 "	30.02	64	89	S. E.	Fresh	.08	Cloudy.
6 p. m.	29.98	64	89	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	29.96	64	89	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar	30.02	Maximum ther	.67
Mean daily ther	61.7	Minimum ther	.55
Mean daily humid	.83	Total rainfall	.08

H. Hall,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

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554 feb27—d2m fri sun wed

Special Notice.

Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway Company, Atlanta, Ga., April 15, 1880.

Commencing this date the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway Company will receive freights for all points as usual and forward without delay.

R. D. CARPENTER,
General Freight Agent.
245 apr16—dtf 2d col

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

O. M. A.!
Lodge 127, Knights of Honor, meets to-night at 7:30, in our new hall. A short and interesting meeting is proposed.
H. C. MITCHELL, R.
589 apr23—d1t

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—$1,500 worth of fruit received at W. E. Mountcastle's, yesterday. 480 apr23-d1t

—Car load Bananas (550 bunches) ten thousand Cocoanuts, two thousand Pineapples, all received by Mountcastle, 15 Broad street, yesterday. Call early this morning and get good selections. 480 apr23 d1t

—The proof of the pudding is in eating it. The great demand for the Prime Minister and Masterstroke mark them as cigars of no ordinary merit. Howard, Wood & Co. apr18—tf

—Rev. William Henry Strickland, of South Carolina, will preach at the Second Baptist church on Sunday morning.

—The demand for the Prime Minister and Masterstroke cigars has been so great that we have been compelled to put all the candidates for the presidency at work making them. Howard, Wood & Co. apr18—tf

—Hudnuts Grits, 25 barrels at $3.75 per barrel at Benjamin Bros., 88 Whitehall. 496 apr23—2t.

—Genuine Bargains—A rare chance. On account of a change in business we offer our entire stock of Teas, Coffees and Groceries generally regardless of cost. Must be closed out by the first of May. Benjamin Bros., 88 Whitehall Street. 496 apr23—2t.

—Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, etc., are being almost given away at the daily and nightly auction sales of W. C. Morris & Co. D. P. Ellis, auctioneer.

—We must close out our entire stock of Groceries, etc., by the first of May, and will sell regardless of cost. This is positive and no humbug. Convince yourself. Benjamin Bros., 88 Whitehall Street. 496 apr23—2t.

—Go to the auction sale to day 10 o'clock, and at night 7:30 o'clock, at W. C. Morris & Co's, 21 Marietta street, and buy cheap bargains in Cigars, Tobacco, etc.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—H. S. Glover, of Macon, is in the city.
—J. H. Greene and W. H. Goodman, of Fairburn, were in the city yesterday.
—Miss Ella Whaley, of Warrenton, is in the city on a visit.
—Joshua Hill, of Madison, is in the city on a visit.
—Mr. Cheatham, of Nashville, is visiting the city.
—P. A. Murphy, of Barnesville, is in the city.
—E. A. Flewellen, of Thomaston, is visiting the city.
—Miss Lucie Pou, of Madison, is visiting friends in the city.
—W. H. Artope and I. C. Plant, of Macon, visited Atlanta yesterday.
—John G. Rhea, of Griffin, was in Atlanta yesterday on a visit.
—Mr. J. H. Hughes, of New York, is in the city.
—Mrs. A. J. Preston and her charming daughter, Miss Lillie L. Preston, of Davenport, Iowa, are visiting friends in the city.
—W. R. Stansell, F. P. Gray and T. Warren Akin, of Cartersville, were in Atlanta yesterday on a visit.
—The anniversary of the Atlanta Bible society will be held next Sunday night in the First Presbyterian and Trinity Methodist churches.
—Louis Ford, business manager of Ford's dramatic company, is in the city arranging for the appearance of that troupe at the opera-house on the evenings of April 30th and May 1st. The company is the same that appeared in the plays of "The Galley Slave" and "Fun on the Pacific" some weeks since, and will doubtless meet with a fair reception.

DISTURBED BY DEMONS

A MURDERER'S UNEASY SLUMBERS.

The Torment of Jolly During the Night—He Makes a Confession, Fastening the Murder on Weaver—How the Decoy Letters were Written, and by Whom.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock the investigation of William Weaver was resumed. Early in the morning James Jolly sent for the sheriff, who repaired to his cell and was informed that he intended to make a clean breast of the wretched business at the trial. The sheriff learned also that Jolly had spent a terrible night. He imagined that demons in most horrible shapes were trying to destroy him through the long dark hours of the night. Sleep refused to visit his eyelids, and the greater portion of the night was spent by the guilt-haunted man in weeping, and wailing and praying.

The court-house was densely crowded, and as the sheriff walked slowly up the aisle with his prisoner, all eyes were turned upon the stalwart form and bronzed face, and deep silence fell upon the throng.

A short time after coming in, Mr. Jolly stated to the solicitor-general that he wished to tell the whole story of the dark crime, but feared mob violence. Upon this Mr. Hill suggested to the court that the crowd be requested to retire from the court-house. This suggestion was at once adopted, and in obedience to the command of the court the vast audience passed slowly out, the doors were barred, and James Jolly was left alone with the judge, the attorneys and the officers of the court.

The solicitor-general then arose and said "I now desire to reintroduce James Jolly." Amid breathless silence the court ordered the solicitor to proceed to question the witness, and expectation was raised to the highest pitch. The solicitor in a calm, soft voice broke the silence. "Come now, Mr. Jolly tell us the truth about this whole affair." The man made a powerful effort to master the emotion which surged in his soul, but the massive form trembled, the great brown eyes filled with tears, the thin lips quivered, and raising his pleading face to the judge, the strange man said in low, broken, piteous tones, "Mercy! mercy! mercy!" and then his face was bowed helplessly upon his hands, and he leaned forward over the table and wept. It was a scene unsurpassed in dramatic intensity, and softened all to deep pity.

Mr. Hill told the witness that the court had no right to extend mercy; that they were there simply to investigate, and that he must look to a different tribunal for that. After some time the witness conquered his feelings, and turning to the officer at the door, said: "Tell them all to come in." The crowd returned and the witness said to the solicitor:

"Now, you may ask your questions."

Mr. Hill told him just to go on without any questions, and tell the whole truth about it, and this is the story that, in a halting voice, he told: "She was carried off from there and buried. She was buried below there. She remained in her first grave two weeks. Mr. Weaver helped to bury her. Mr. Weaver and I removed her. She was dead when I got there. Mr. Weaver said that he had killed her. He said, also, that he had raped her. Said he killed her accidentally. He killed her, he said, to prevent her marrying his nephew. They were right at the log where I left them. I did not see any marks of violence on her person. Her neck was limber. After burying her the first time we moved her to keep her from being found and rooted up by the hogs. Mr. Weaver had some of the letters written and I had some of them written. I would know the letters if I were to see them. Mr. Weaver got Mr. Jossey to write a letter. Mr. Boyd wrote one letter. He is now with Mangum, who was at that time on Peachtree street, now with Austell, on Marietta street. One letter was written on Decatur street, by Henry Jones, for Mr. Weaver. (Here Jolly identified the handwriting of the letter written by Boyd.) Don't know anything about the pistol. Don't know anything about the hair and samples. The letters which I had written are not among these. We had an understanding that Monday morning. We were to have letters written to me, to him, and to my wife. We did not want anybody to know where she had gone. I know all about the trunk. It was burnt. Mr. Weaver took it out of my house and burnt it in a brush-heap. Miss Norris's clothing was in it. Weaver told me that I was as deep in it as he was, and if I told it he would kill me. He said he would follow me to the state of Mississippi and kill me. He said this in the presence of Mr. Sanford Mr. Boggs and others. Mr. Boggs is now at Franklin's, on Whitehall street. It was also mentioned at Mr. Lige Bradley's. He heard Mr. Weaver say that it would be a good thing for me to leave here, for if I stayed either some one would kill me or would have some one to kill. I am 27 years old. Mr. Weaver told me that he was 50 years old. So far as I know Miss Victoria Norris was a virtuous, good woman. Weaver dropped the letters in the postoffice. I got some of them and he got some of them. Mr. H. T. Williams opened and read some of them to me. I think the letter written by Henry Jones was opened and read to me by Williams.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Winn. "Did you give the letter to Mr. Veal?" (Handing the letter to Jolly.) "I did not."

"Did Mr. Veal show this letter to you yesterday?" "He did not."

"Can you read writing?" "I can, a little." (Here Mr. Winn read the letter.)

"Did you have that written?" "I did not."

"Didn't you tell Mr. Veal that you got Henry Jones to write it in Atlanta?" "I did not. I did not get any one to write me a letter like that. (Mr. Winn here showed another letter.) That is the one Mr. Weaver told me Mr. Jossey wrote for him. It was in that condition when I saw it. I did not take it out of the office. Weaver's daughter read it to me. It was read to me the same week it was received. Weaver's daughter read this one to me also I don't recollect how long it was after she read the first. I recognize this one as the letter which Boyd wrote by the handwriting. I have heard my wife and Weaver's daughter both read the letter which Henry Jones wrote. I don't think that the letters written by Boyd and Jones are in the same handwriting. We started from my house about an hour and a half before daylight. Weaver was there half an hour before we started. While he was there Miss Norris was in the house getting ready. Mr. Weaver took breakfast with us. We ate in the shed-room." Mr. Jolly also stated that Weaver and himself plotted to get Miss Norris out of the way. The conspiracy was formed the Sunday before the killing. They were to start for Atlanta on Monday morning with the girl. Jolly was to make some excuse for leaving Weaver alone with her at the foot-log. Weaver was to try to persuade her not to marry Seaborn Weaver, his nephew, but to leave for Rutledge. In the event she refused to agree to this arrangement, Weaver was to kill her, and Jolly was to return and help him to bury her. This is the gist of the plot as detailed by Jolly.

During the delivery of Jolly's evidence Weaver moved uneasily in his seat and gave out signs of genuine apprehension. The entire morning was taken up with Jolly's testimony. At 12 o'clock the court took a recess of one hour for dinner.

Afternoon Session.

The court met at two o'clock. There was a falling off in the attendance. Mr. Jolly took the stand.

Cross-examination concluded. By Mr. Winn—"Did you carry your horse and wagon back home." "My horse and wagon went back home."

"Upon which side of the branch did you leave Weaver and the girl?" "The side next my house."

"Was it not the agreement between you and Weaver that you three should leave the house together, and that you should make the excuse that your horse was sick as an excuse to go back home and leave Weaver alone with the girl to make way with her, and that you would come back and help him to bury her?"

Jolly was repeatedly asked to answer this question but he only said: "I don't wish to answer that question."

By Mr. Winn—"Did Weaver know that you were coming back after taking your horse home?"

Here Mr. Jolly bowed his head in his hands and kept silence.

"Did you go back there at all?" "Yes sir."

"Did you tell him and Miss Norris that you were coming back?" "Is it right that I should answer that?"

The court—"It is."

Jolly—"Then I did."

"For what purpose?" "To go on to Atlanta."

"How were you to go, by the dirt road or by way of Clarkston?" "Weaver was to go to Atlanta."

"Did you expect to find Miss Norris alive when you got back?" "I expected to find her alive."

"Was she dead when you got back?" Silence.

"How long after you got back was she buried?" Silence.

"What became of you after she was buried?" "I went back home to work."

"When did you see Weaver after that?" "He was in my house the last of that week. We went down to the grave together?"

"Did you take her trunk to Clarkston?" "Yes sir."

"Did you take it back home?" "Yes sir."

"As a blind?" Silence.

"Did you agree with Weaver to take it back?" "Yes, sir."

"Where did that trunk stay before it was burned?" "A part of the time in my house."

"Did Weaver get it out of your house?" Silence.

"Do you intend to answer the question or not?"

"I don't want to say anything more about it, Mr. Winn."

Just after this Jolly talked freely for a few minutes. "The trunk was taken away from my house that same week by Mr. Weaver. He was to make way with the trunk. I made the brush-pile and Weaver brought the trunk to it. Weaver brought the trunk soon in the morning. The trunk was put in the fire that morning. Don't recollect how long the trunk was in the heap before it was fired. Mr. Bagwell was at my house that morning. Don't know whether the trunk was burnt before or after Mr. Bagwell came to my house. Weaver left my house before dinner. He came back that evening. My wife went off with him."

By Mr. Winn—"Who fired the brush-heap?"

After a pause of great length—"I don't want to say anything more about it."

By Mr. Winn—"That is not keeping your oath."

"Mr. Winn, I don't want to say any more."

"If you don't answer these questions I shall have to ask the court to chain you down in your cell on bread and water."

Here Jolly said: "Go on."

"Did Weaver come to your house before Bagwell?" "He did."

"Was that trunk ever in your fodder loft?" "It was not."

Jolly said he did not recollect ever to have received a letter which contained some samples and a lock of hair.

Just here the questions asked by Mr. Stewart and not answered by Jolly on Wednesday were reasked by Mr. Winn. They are as follows:

"Didn't you tell your father and uncle in the jail Tuesday that you started to Atlanta with Miss Norris in the wagon, and that she attempted to jump out of the wagon and fell and broke her neck, and that you buried her yourself, and that Weaver knew nothing about it, and that the reason that you didn't say anything about it was that you was afraid that people would think you had killed her—did you tell them that?" "I don't recollect that I did."

"Did you tell Weaver in the presence of the sheriff and Weaver's family in the jail Tuesday that he was innocent, and that you wished to take up the warrant which you had sworn out for his arrest?" "I did; but it was out of sympathy for Mrs. Weaver, who was taking on so in my cell."

"Is it true that you didn't know anything about it until a year and a half after it was done?" "What I told Willingham on the way from Mississippi was true?"

"How long had Miss Norris been staying with you before she was killed?" "More than a year and a half."

"What did you pay her for her services the first year?" "I promised her nothing for the first year."

"Did you owe her anything when she died?" "No, sir."

"What time was she to have been married?" "I don't know."

"Were you and Miss Norris on good terms—had you had any quarrel? (A very long pause)

"Please answer that question." "We never had any fuss."

"Who built that fence to stop up the little road near her grave—did you do it or Mr. Weaver? Answer the question. Who put those saplings there?" "I don't want to say anything more about it."

"You don't mean to go back on your oath, do you? Remember you have sworn to tell all you know about this thing." "I don't want to say any more about it."

"Was she buried on your place?" "Yes, sir."

Here Mr. Winn announced that he was through with the witness, and the solicitor again took him in hand.

"Did Mrs. Weaver beg for her husband in jail?"

"She did. What I stated was said out of sympathy for her because she was taking on and excited."

(Mr. Jolly had previously said in the presence of Mrs. Weaver in jail that her husband, William Weaver, was innocent.)

Mr. Hill asked Jolly several other questions, but could get nothing more out of him.

Benjamin F. Shumate sworn—I live in the Jolly neighborhood. I have seen Mr. Weaver four times in my life. I was up at 'Squire Carter's when Mr. Weaver came up there with some letters. Mr. Carter read them. Said he couldn't read or write. Said Miss Norris told him at a spring that the people talked about her so that she intended to leave. He said that he knew enough to know that Miss Norris was not in this part of the country, and he didn't intend to hunt her up. I was paying attention to the reading of the letters and only heard Mr. Weaver say something about the burning of an old trunk. I said I thought that the iron looked like new iron and there was a good lock on the trunk. Mr. Weaver said that old iron could be burned so that it would look new.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

"Was that all you heard Weaver say?" "It was."

Mrs. James Jolly sworn—I am the wife of James M. Jolly. Knew Victoria Norris. She lived with me as one of the family for three years. She was a good woman, and worked hard. She left on Monday with my husband. Did not see Mr. Weaver there. I was awake but did not get up. They were in the dining room. I was in my room. My husband left before day and came back before day. The girl did not come back. I asked for her. He said his horse was sick and he came back leaving the girl. I told him to go back and bring the girl, and she could go to Atlanta the next day. He went after her, but did not bring her. When he got back it was daylight. He told me to get up. He did not bring the girl. Don't remember how the girl was dressed. She wore gaiters. She was a large woman, and was between sixteen and twenty years old. She was going to Atlanta to get some things. Don't know when she intended to get married. Was not at home when the brush-heap was burned. Saw it next day, but didn't think anything of it. My husband brought the trunk back. It was rather an old trunk. When I left for Mississippi I gave those letters to Miss Emma Weaver, my niece.

Cross-examined—"Did your husband tell you that Mr. Weaver went with them?" "No sir."

"What time did your husband leave?" "Don't know."

"Who gave those letters to you about the trunk, etc.?" "My husband."

Re-examined by Mr. Hill—"Did you hear your husband say, 'Vic, don't wake her up' while they were preparing to leave?" "I think I did. I was in bed, but not asleep. I fell asleep after they left."

W. H. Carter sworn—Mr. Weaver came to my house much excited about some letters. He said he got them from his daughter; that people were saying that he would not allow them to be read. He said he wanted them read. I read them. He was excited and mad. He said he didn't think that he would hunt for Miss Norris's body; that he didn't think she could be found. He seemed to think that the letters would explain everything. Don't think Mr. Weaver can read or write.

Here the state closed for the present

THE DEFENSE.

The first witness introduced was Miss Emma Weaver. She testified that Mrs. Jolly gave her three letters when she left for Mississippi. She left in February of this year. (The letters were handed to her by Mr. Winn. She promptly identified them.) She had also seen the letter with the samples of hair. Mrs. Jolly gave them to her and told her to keep them or give them to her (Mrs. Jolly's) sister. I never read these letters to Miss Jolly. I did not get them from my father. I gave them to him to show to the people because of a report that there were letters in our house which we refused to allow anybody to read. I know where John Seay lives. He lived about three miles from my father's in 1877. He lived about five miles from Mr. Jolly's, in that year. On the second Sunday in July, 1877, my father was at Mr. Seay's. He went there to work and remained until Wednesday or Thursday. He went back the next week to work with Mr. Seay.

Cross-examined.—I saw Mr. Seay when he came after my father. It was on the 8th day of July, 1877. My father did ask me if I recollected the day and I told him I did. It was not in August. We quit work in August. I know by that, it was the week before they said Miss Norris had left Mr. Jolly's, that my father went to work with Mr. Seay. I don't know of my own knowledge that my father stayed at Mr. Seay's all the time during his absence. I don't know what became of father after he left home. I think he was at Mr. Seay's, but I don't know it. I was not there. I knew Miss Norris. She told me she was going to see her grandmother in Morgan county. Didn't say when. She was engaged to my cousin, Seaborn Weaver. They were to have been married in November.

John Seay sworn—I employed Mr. Weaver in 1877. He worked for me some in July. I got behind. Could get no reliable neighbor. I went to Mr. Weaver and got him to work for me. He came on Sunday evening and remained till the latter part of the week. Meeting is held at Orange Hill the second Sunday of the month. Don't think I went to see him on Sunday. I heard of Miss Norris leaving. Can't remember the day. It was about the time that Weaver worked for me.

Cross-examined—Mr. Weaver, while working for me, stayed at my house at night. We did not sleep together. Weaver slept in an adjoining room. One night I went away and Mr. Weaver stayed with the children.

Re-examined by defense: Jolly lives about four miles from me."

At this juncture the last train whistled and the reporter left. The testimony will be continued in to-morrow's CONSTITUTION. The feeling in the county is deep but not loud, and the people solemnly assert that Jolly must be hanged. If he is not, many of them openly assert that he shall surely die. The impression prevails that Weaver will be committed, though some think him entirely innocent.

THROUGH TO CHATTANOOGA.

The Cincinnati Southern to Extend its Line.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—The trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railroad have decided to immediately proceed with the construction of the road from Boyce's station to Chattanooga, and have directed their engineer to advertise for bids. It is estimated that it will require about $75,000 to build the five miles.

A reporter of the Cincinnati Enquirer interviewed General William MacRae, general manager of the Western and Atlantic railroad, relative to the failure of that road to run an extra train to connect with the express train of the Cincinnati Southern which the officers of the latter say was promised them.

General MacRae states that it was his intention to have put on a train for the especial accommodation of the Southern road, but after having so decided notice was received from the Louisville and Great Southern that the running of such a train would be deemed by the Louisville folks as an act of discrimination in favor of the Southern road. This notice, coupled with the strong provisions hemming in of the charter of the Western and Atlanta railroad company against any discrimination, decided him to decline putting on the extra train. He was willing to do anything he could to meet the wishes of the management of the Southern road which did not subject the Western and Atlantic to the charge of discrimination.

General MacRae thinks there is another side to the question of connections between the Western and Atlantic and the Southern, which Cincinnati should consider. To run in close connection with the present schedule of the Southern, the Western and Atlantic would have to break its present connections with the several roads centering at Atlanta; with the Memphis and Charleston, the Nashville and Chattanooga and the Alabama Great Southern at Chattanooga; with the East Tennessee and the Selma, Rome and Dalton at Dalton, and with several local side lines between Atlanta and Chattanooga. And even did he feel at liberty to run a special train to connect with that of the Southern road, such special would have no connections south of Chattanooga, and, therefore, the Southern would not receive half the benefits from it which it would from a connection with the regular trains of the Western and Atlantic road.

With due deference to the excellent management of the Southern, General MacRae submits that since that road is to be operated in the interests of Cincinnati, it would appear that if there is to be a lay-over by passengers anywhere, Cincinnati is the place its trains should select. He disclaims any discrimination against the Southern road. He would be pleased to meet the wishes of its management as to connections, if he could consistently do so. But the position of the Western and Atlantic, forming, as it does, a link between the systems of roads centering at Atlanta and at Chattanooga, indicates that it will be far less convenient for it to change its schedule than for the Southern to change. In the latter case, only one road must change; in the former, a dozen.

KING COLE'S PLAN.

NASHVILLE, April 19.—Colonel E. W. Cole reached here from New York to-night. He told an American reporter that he did not know so much about building a railroad from Nashville to Knoxville, but thought it more than probable that a railroad would be built between Nashville and Jackson, if the enterprise were properly encouraged by the citizens of Nashville and Jackson and the counties through which it would pass.

The Indian Fight.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, April 22.—A dispatch to the Times from Santa Fe, New Mexico, says that after the fight of the 7th, in El Brello canon, General Hatch concentrated his forces at and surrounded the Mescalero agency and captured 460 Mescalero and Apache warriors, together with the old men, women and children of the tribe, over two hundred mules and horses, and much stolen stock. While being disarmed, thirty Indians made a break for liberty; fourteen were killed and sixteen escaped, some of whom have since returned. Morrow's command on the 17th routed a small party of Indians in Dog canon, capturing thirty head of stock and losing three men. Four soldiers were killed in the Mescalero fight.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Spanish Lace Oversuitings, edge to match. New style Brocades. New shades in solid Satins. New shades in solid Silks, Brocade Silks, Brocade Satins, Brocade Grenadines. New styles Dress Goods for Walking and Traveling Suits. New styles Mourning Goods. Satin deLyon Silk, elegant qualities. Large stock Embroideries, entirely new designs, Laces, Torchon, Bretonne, Languedoc, Alencon, etc., in beautiful new patterns.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Some new arrivals in new and stylish Shoes added to our immense stock this week. Ask to see them.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Brussels, Ingrain and Axminster Carpets in new and elegant designs. Large stock China Mattings

IMMENSE STOCK MATTINGS FOR OFFICES, ETC.

Window Shades, Lambrequins, Nottingham Lace Curtains, Real Lace Curtains, Floor Oil Cloth, etc.
Call and examine our stock.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
66 and 68 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.

41 WHITEHALL ST. 41

Atlanta Cash Clothing Store,

The Only Manufacturers of Clothing in Atlanta.

Only One Price.

We sell our Clothing at the Prices other houses in the city pay for it.
The Latest Cuts and Nobbiest Styles.
SUITS FOR LARGE MEN.
Youth's, Boy's and Children's Department a Specialty.
Our stock of Furnishing Goods not equaled in the South.
A large stock of Dusters and White Vests just received and at any price you wish.

41 WHITEHALL STREET.

GEORGE J. DALLAS,
SUPERINTENDENT.
229 april—d1m 4thp

S. T. Jenkins—Enterprise.

The Southern Enterprise is a 20 page journal published in this city for $1.50 per annum, originated by S. T. Jenkins, and edited by J. S. Newman. Monitor to Southern Enterprise is an advance sheet to that journal published and passed through leading papers and controlled by Mr. S. T. Jenkins. He is engaged in publishing similar supplements in northern journals which furnish valuable information concerning the resources of the south. In this he is doing a great work for Georgia and deserves well of us. He is unselfishly and earnestly devoted to southern immigration, is pursuing a legitimate business on correct principles, and will perform whatever he promises. He has undoubtedly struck the key note in placing our dependence in "production to obtain cheap transportation, cheap transportation to secure immigration and immigration for the speedy development of the new south." We cannot better introduce this reliable gentleman of wonderful energy, tact and integrity than by quoting from his worthy associate:

"Mr. S. T. Jenkins and Immigration."—One of the most remarkable instances of disinterested public spirit we have ever known finds its embodiment in Mr. S. T. Jenkins, our former partner, and still editor of our immigration department. Without any visible prospect of personal reward, he has devoted his time and talents for the last four years to the subject of immigration to Georgia. Such unselfish devotion to principle is refreshing, and Mr. Jenkins has done much, both in the way of introducing Georgia and her resources to the people of the north and in molding the sentiments of our own people on the subject of immigration of intelligent, industrious citizens of the northern and western states to our state. His enthusiasm and advanced ideas on the subject make him impatient at the lethargy of the people generally on a question of state policy which seems to him of such magnitude. His enthusiasm, supported by indomitable energy, leads him forward in the face of difficulties with which few men less devoted to principle would contend."

Court of Ordinary—B. Thurman and U. L. Bryan vs. James Hill. Rule to remove obstructions from private-way. Rule dismissed at plaintiff's cost. Westmoreland for plaintiff. Fry for defendant. Whether Colonel Fry is in the court of ordinary, city, superior or federal courts, he is equally at home and successful. He recently argued and gained the great equity case of Dodd & Frances, assignees vs. Wm. M. Nicholls, et al., in the United States circuit court at Jacksonville, Florida. By this decree a large amount of property is brought to sale. It is said that the colonel's fee in this one case will amount to about $7,000.

Burrowes' Lexington Mustard, 'Best in the world.
500 nov8—d6m sun wed fri

Calhoun & Walker,
Managers of the Dixie advertising agency at Holly Springs, Miss., are authorized to contract for advertisements for THE DAILY and WEEKLY CONSTITUTION.

John Ryan has just opened for the Spring a full line of Sandals, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 straps, Pinafore, Modjeska, Aimee, Buttercup Slippers, fully 25 per cent below any house in the city.

For Sale.

Alabama Bonds, Atlanta Bonds, Georgia Bonds, Georgia and Central stocks.
494 apr23-d3t JOHN H. JAMES.

—Buy Lard without water. Geo. A. Stanley's. 455 apr21—d1m

Men's fine hand-sewed Shoes at John Ryan's a specialty.

Call at 45 Peachtree street, next door to Jack's, and see those elegant Canopy top Pony Phaetons. 494 apr23d-1t

Hosiery very cheap at Ryan's.

—Ask for Geo. A. Stanley's Pure Lard and don't buy any other brand. 455 apr21—d1m

John Ryan invites special attention to his Gents' Shoe Department. He has every imaginable shape and size of Shoe manufactured and allows nothing shoddy to enter his stock. He warrants his Shoes to give perfect satisfaction.

$500 Worth of Silver

Is offered as prizes by the Fire Department at the annual parade next month.

This is the most magnificent array of prizes ever offered by the firemen.

The whole outfit was purchased from J. P. Stevens & Co., and consists of ware manufactured by both Reed & Barton and the Meriden Britannia Co. 474 apr22—dtf

John Ryan's new Pique and Lawns are very cheap.

—Buy Geo. A. Stanley's Lard. White and sweet. 455 apr21—d1m

John Ryan is selling a Black Gros Grain Silk at $1.00, worth $1.50.

MILLINERY.

Come and see the large and beautiful stock of
Bonnets and Hats!
—AT—
Mrs. A. F. PICKERT'S,
and those low prices Everybody can wear a fine Bonnet now. Rustic Hats in all styles. Also, a large stock of
HAIR GOODS,
which I will sell at very low prices. My motto for the entire season will be "Quick Sales and Small Profits." New goods received daily at
MRS. A. F. PICKERT'S,
45 Whitehall street.
608 an29—dtf 4th pg

John Ryan sells the best 75c unlaundried Shirt in Atlanta.

—All the trade keep Geo. A. Stanley's Lard. 455 apr21—d1m

JOHN KEELY,

"The Leader of Low Prices in Atlanta,"

Respectfully lays before the Public the following Catalogue of Goods, which are the result of his trip to New York, made some three weeks since, and from which he has just returned. He does not wish to weary the reader by an enumeration of details concerning the purchase of this stock, but will say in short, THAT EVERY INSIDE POSSIBLE has been reached in their purchase, and the consequence is that the Prices are indisputably lower than can be found elsewhere.

IN DRESS GOODS, SILKS, &c., I WILL SHOW

5,000 yards Black and Colored Buntings, 15 cents yard. Beautiful Goods—choice colors!
4,300 yards Black and Colored Buntings, 25 cents yard A beautiful assortment!
3,000 yards Black and Colored French Buntings (Genuine) 35 cents a yard—worth 50 cents. Lovely goods!
7,500 yards of the very finest Buntings made, in Black, White and the Leading Colors.
(This is the Largest Stock of Buntings, perhaps, in the State.)
Thousands of yards of French Novelties in FANCY DRESS GOODS, embracing the finest fabrics:
8,000 yards of Beautiful Fancy Spring Dress Goods, 10 cents, 12½ cents and 15 cents yard.
6,500 yards of Beautiful Novelties in Spring Dress Goods, 20 and 25 cents yard. Styles never seen here before!
3,800 yards of Elegant Style Dress Goods in every variety of color and pattern, 35 cents to 50 cents yard. Superb Goods.
An immense line of Fancy Dress Goods at 60 to 75 cents yard. The choicest line in the city.
10,000 yards Beautiful Printed Lawns AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Thousands of Lace Buntings in figures and stripes. The Latest Styles.
Immense line of Black Cashmeres. A Beautiful assortment of Black Tamise Cloths.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS

Satin De Lyon in all the New Shades, 50 cents per yard less than their value.
The Best 75 cents Black Silks in Atlanta.
The Best 85 cents Black Silks ever offered here.
The Best $1.00 Black Silks in Georgia.
The Best $1.15 and $1.25 Black Silks that can possibly be found.
The Best $1.35, $1.50 and $1.75 Black silks ever placed before the People.
Black Silks of the very best makes and grades known at from $2.00 to $2.75 per yard.
A full line of Colored Gros Grain Silks in all the Fashionable Shades.

In a Word, the Largest Stock of Silks to be Found in Atlanta, by All Odds

FROM AUCTION.

5,000 yards Beautiful Spring Silks, 45c per yard, worth 75c. 2,800 yards dark checked heavy Gros Grain Silks, 45c per yard, well worth $1.
This would be impossible, but for the relentless swing of the auctioneer's hammer.

READ THIS!

[illegible],000 yards choice solid colors in beautiful Lyon Silks—Genuine Imported Pure Silks—at 50c per yard, as good as those I have been selling myself at [illegible] per yard. Nothing like them has ever been offered in the Southern States for the money. This entire line of Silks will surprise all who inspect them.

Here is "a Plum" for the Ladies.

500 Calico and Percale Wrappers—beautiful styles—elegantly made—half price! 380 of the choicest Linen and Mohair Dusters made—away below their value! 500 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Linen Suits, Slips, etc.—half price, positively!

NOTICE THIS, IF YOU PLEASE!

500 beautiful Silk Suits for Ladies, choice new goods, elegantly made, $14.75 each. 386 better grade Silk Suits, lovely goods, superb cut and finish, $18.25 each. 30 black Silk Suits for Ladies' wear, richly trimmed, $23.25 each. I could not sell the materials in any of these Silk Suits for much less than the price of the Suit. They are simply wonderful. This being a new department with me, I have determined to introduce it favorably. Hence my schedule of Low Prices in it

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

I propose to show in this department the best line of goods ever offered by any Dry Goods store in Georgia. Nothing but "solid" Linen Goods admitted into this department, which embraces in its stock—
100 pieces Linen Table Damasks, from 25c per yard up to the choicest goods made. 50 pieces Turkey Red Damask, in the very choicest grades. [illegible] dozen Napkins and Doylies to match every pattern both in white cloths and in the red. Tens of thousands of Handkerchiefs in every possible grade, pattern and quality. The largest and best assortment of Towels in the state, embracing everything from a 5c Towel up to $1.25 each, a truly magnificent line of goods. Towelings of every conceivable grade and texture, a splendid stock. Fine White Linen Lawns. Thread, Cambric, etc., a full stock on hand.

WHITE GOODS.

Marseilles Quilts in every grade, Checked Nainsooks, Striped Nainsooks, Bishop's and Victoria Lawns, India Linens, French Nainsooks, White Tarletans—a splendid line, black and all colors in Tarletans. In fact, everything which goes to make up a first-class stock of White Goods in immense variety and at the very lowest prices. 5,000 yards—job lot—White Piques, 8 to 25c per yard—half price, positively!

Gloves and Hosiery! Hosiery and Gloves!

I have the largest department devoted to this line of goods in the city, and challenge any house in the state to show anything like the variety assortment of the goods which I now offer. I have on hand—
1,000 pairs 2 and 3 button Kid Gloves, choice colors, good goods, 35c a pair, worth 75c. 2,500 pairs of the best 50 and 75c Kid Gloves in the city.
I guarantee every pair of my Gloves at $1.25 and over that price, and if they tear in trying on, the customer shall certainly get another pair promptly instead. I will show the largest stock of 2, 3 and 6-button Kid Gloves in best quality ever offered in a southern city.

I Keep the Trefousse Kid Gloves, and Sell Them at $2.00 per pair. They Retail in New York at $2.50.

I have everything in Ladies' Fancy Hose at from 10c to $1.50 per pair—a magnificent line.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hosiery in Plain, Clocked and Embroidered—a lovely stock.
Ladies' Black Cotton, and Oxford Mixed Hose—a beautiful line. Misses' White, Solid Color, Fancy Colored, Balbriggan, Openwork, Lisle Thread and other textures in Hose at every price, from 5c to $1.00 per pair, besides the most sparklingly beautiful line of Infants' Socks, ¾ Socks, and Long Hose which it has ever been my fortune to offer. You can ask for nothing in this line which I am not prepared to show.
I have a Job Lot of $2,000 worth of FINE HOSIERY AND GLOVES, which will be found upon the Bargain Counter at half price.
Ladies', Gents', and Childrens' Gauze Underwear—a fine line—all grades.
Fancy Department—Embracing Laces, Ribbons, Ties, Rouchings, Corsets, etc. Everything conceivable in Torchon, English Thread, Point D'Esprit, Languedoc, Black French, Guipure, Valenciennes, and other LACES; an immense line of Rouchings; Lace Fichus and "Lingerie" generally, in great variety. Silk Handkerchiefs, Fans, Ornaments for the hat and head. Ladies Silk Ties in charming variety, besides a thousand other matters of interest to the ladies.

BESIDES,

1,000 of the best 25c Corsets in Atlanta.
1,200 of the best 35c Corsets in Atlanta.
1,800 Beautiful Corsets, 50c each.
1,200 Superb Corsets, 75c each.
500 of the best $1.00 Corsets in Georgia.
1,000 yards of the best 3½c Hamburg Edging in Atlanta.
2,200 yards of the best 5 and 10c Hamburg Edgings in Atlanta.
3,500 yds of the very best 15, 20 and 25c Hamburg Edgings in Georgia.
1,800 yds of the finest Hamburg Edgings made—half price.

N. B.—The most Extraordinary Stock of FANS ever offered in Georgia.

CASSIMERES, JEANS, ETC.

This stock is complete, and on its shelves will be found a beautiful line of Boys' Cassimeres, 25c to 50c yard, which cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Choice Cassimeres 60c to $1.00 yard, besides beautiful light weight cloths for the little fellows. A splendid stock of Jeans, Cottonades, etc., in every grade.

SHIRTS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

An immense line of Shirts, including everything from a 25c ready made Shirt up to the very best makes. Gents' Ties, Collars, Socks, Cuffs, Jewelry etc., in choice variety.

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

Splendid lines of Fringes, Black and Colored, to match any and every shade, to suit every variety of taste. A fine line of Perfumery. An immense stock of Buttons, amongst which will be found all the novelties of the season. Jet Gimps, etc., in immense variety, besides thousands of other things impossible to detail here.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

I have just opened a Millinery Department under charge of Mrs. Brown, formerly of Macon and Griffin, Ga., and in it will be found decidedly the largest and handsomest stock of goods of this character in the State. Ladies can have the very nicest Hats put up here, and at an unusually low cost. No expense has been spared to make this all that a first-class Millinery stock should be. The stock embraces everything new in Hats and Bonnets, choicest Ribbons and Flowers in immense variety, Lining and Trimming Silks, Satins and Velvets in every conceivable hue and design; in fact, New York has been ransacked from "Harlem to the Battery," and the very choicest things picked up, by Mrs. Brown and myself, the former having spent three weeks in New York expressly to become "posted up" in styles, etc.
No such a stock of Millinery has ever been offered in Atlanta as this, and its strongest features will be, elegance of style, combined with moderation in price. This enterprise cannot fail to meet with liberal patronage at the hands of the ladies, who have long felt the need of such a stock as this offers.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

I offer 5,000 yards beautiful figured Organdie (white) at 5c per yard, worth 40c, for overskirts, etc—choice goods.
1,500 yards beautiful quality Checked Swiss, for Window Curtains, children's wear, overskirts, etc., 12½c per yard, well worth 35c.
A splendid line Dotted and Figured Swiss away below value.

3,000 PARASOLS, Very Best Grades. Will positively be sold about half price.

5,000 yards yard-wide Percales, choice styles, 10c per yard, worth 15c. 4,800 yards yard-wide Printed French Cambrics, 12½c per yard, worth 25c.
Thousands of yards solid color Silks, 50c per yard, worth 85c—all colors. Thousands striped and checked Silks, 45c per yard, worth 75c anywhere.

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES.

In Shoes, I claim to hold the supremacy, both as to quality and style, whilst my prices cannot be matched in most lines of goods. Immense lines "fairy-like" Slippers, Spanish-toed and French-heeled Shoes of every cut, and representing every taste. Every pair of my Shoes guaranteed and a new pair furnished if they do not wear in a satisfactory manner, at
46 apr4 dsun&wed and wkyapr6&20

JOHN KEELY'S.

Before May 1st.

Those elegant Kimball carriages, at 45 Peachtree street, must be sold before May 1st, to make room for another business Call to-day and see them. Buggies, Phaetons, Cabriolas, Road Wagons, etc., of the finest quality, at low prices.
J. C. KIMBALL,
45 Peachtree and 55 Alabama streets.
494 apr23-d1t

Beautiful line of new Rouchings and Fringes just received at Ryan's.

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 360 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases pecular to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.
sep7 d&wky tf 3d or 4th pg only

John Ryan is offering a big bargain in White and Check Matting and Oil Cloths.

The "Children's Day."

If one desires to fully appreciate and enjoy Children's Day on May 1st, he should read Candler's "History of Sunday-schools." It is a full account of this greatest movement of our times. Officers and teachers in Sunday schools will find it particularly useful, and to those speakers who are in the habit of addressing Sunday-school meetings it is simply indispensable. We presume that it is on sale at the principal bookstores of the city.

The handsomest French Kid Button Shoe at $5 in America at John Ryan's.

Those handsome light two-seat Phaetons, at 45 Peachtree street, are just the thing for the family. 494 apr23 d1t

John Ryan is selling a fine French Calf Skin Shoe hand-sewed at $4.50. Same Shoe sells elsewhere at $6.50.

John Ryan has just received a handsome line of new Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets at prices not to be equaled in Georgia.

William Crenshaw
DENTIST, 24 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA, GA.

John Ryan's Fancy Silks, Satins and Velvets are cheap.

Wurzburg's Bazar,
54 Whitehall Street,
THE
Popular Millinery
AND
Fancy Goods Store
FINEST GOODS.
LOWEST PRICES.
OUR DEPARTMENT OF
Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS,
Is Unusually Attractive,
Containing the very
LATEST NOVELTIES.
No lady should think of
PAYING THE PRICES OF
Private Milliners
Before examining the
Styles, Quality and Prices
Of our
Ready Trimmed Hats.
Everything New and Desirable
Will be Found, at Prices
TO PLEASE.
Every Taste can be
GRATIFIED.
Cashmere, Brocade,
PEKIN STRIPE, ETC.
VELVET PEKIN STRIPE,
All at Extremely
LOW PRICES.
Torchon, Bretonne,
Valenciennes, Tuscan,
The New
POINT DeLANGUEDOC, Etc.
Rich Fringes and Passementeries,
At Our Previous Low Prices.
WURZBURG'S BAZAR, Atlanta, Ga.

Wurzburg's Bazar,
54 Whitehall Street,
HANDSOME DISPLAY OF
Spring & Summer
MILLINERY.
BEAUTIFUL GOODS.
POPULAR PRICES.
NOVELTIES,
NOVELTIES,
NOVELTIES,
EXTRA BARGAINS IN
TWILLED SILK PARASOLS.
Examine Our Prices.
Ladies' and Children's
Muslin
UNDERWEAR.
As these are manufactured for us, we can, and do Sell them Lower than
ANY OTHER HOUSE.
Our assortment of
Hosiery and Handkerchiefs, comprises
Full Lines of All
POPULAR GOODS
Our prices as usual the
LOWEST.
We have the only
Complete Assortment of
BASKETS, WILLOW WARE, &c., IN ATLANTA.
Full Line of STEEL ENGRAVINGS AND CHROMOS.
Buy Your Picture Frames
Direct from the
MANUFACTURERS.
We Manufacture our Own
PICTURE FRAMES.
All Sizes Made to Order.
WURZBURG'S BAZAR, Atlanta, Ga.

THE SURPRISE STORE

STILL TRIUMPHANT OVER ALL OPPOSITION!

Unprecedented Success of Our Great Sale of Trimmed Hats!

AND CONTINUATION FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.

Trimmed Hats for 50c, Trimmed Hats for 60c, Trimmed Hats for 75c, Trimmed Hats for $1.00, Trimmed Hats for $1.25, Trimmed Hats for $1.50, each and every one of which cannot be bought for less than double the money elsewhere. Also, a new stock of

CHOICE NEW YORK PATTERN HATS,
From $3.50 up to $10.00.

Our unprecedented sales of last week we expect to more than doubled by our still greater bargains this week.
Just received a large consignment of those elegant long-stemmed Japanese Satin Covered Fans, handsomely figured, at 50c each, sold elsewhere in this city at $1.00 apiece.
Also, the largest stock of fine Silk and Satin FANS ever brought to Atlanta, at enormously low prices. See for yourself.
Also, the great novelty of 1880, the leading Hat of the Spring Season,

EMBROIDERED LEGHORNS!

THEY ARE HANDSOME, EXQUISITE, BEAUTIFUL.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

In Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Corsets, Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs, hosiery, Ruchings, Notions, Flowers, Feathers, Silks, Satins, Ornaments, Picture Frames and Oil Paintings at the LEADING MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOUTH!

REGENSTEIN & KUTZ,
74, 76 and 78 WHITEHALL ST.

Ladies' fine Kid Shoes at $3, $4 and $5 per pair at John Ryan's.

The finest Ladies' and Gents' Shoes in Georgia at John Ryan's.